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## THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT

### Is Being Approached by the Legislature--A Joint Committee Proposed

### TO DEAL WITH THE SUBJECT.

**A Lively Debate in the Senate--Some Inquisitive Resolutions--A Bill to Reduce Public Expenditures--Adjournment in Honor of Gen. R. E. Lee.**

HOUSE.

THURSDAY—8TH DAY.

The House met at 11 a. m., Speaker Walser in the chair. Prayer by Rev. C. J. Woodson, of Gatesville.

The clerk read the proceedings of yesterday, showing that up to date 136 bills had been introduced, besides a number of resolutions.

Mr. Winborne called attention to the fact that Mr. Mewborne was credited with the introduction of a bill presented by himself.

Mr. Smith, of Gates, asked that he be credited with presenting a bill which was by mistake credited to Mr. Smith, of Cleveland, who had the same initials.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wooten now gave notice of contest in the case of Newsome vs. Winborne, from Hertford.

Notice was also given of the following contests:

Hodges vs. Hooker, from Beaufort county.

J. E. Parson vs. W. C. Monroe, from Wayne county.

Mr. French made a report of the committee on rules, which was ordered to be printed.

The following resolutions were then introduced as follows:

138, resolution in regard to justices of the peace, by Mr. Lineback.

139, resolution in regard to paying expenses of certain persons to the World's Fair, by Mr. Davis.

H. B. 140, by Mr. Davis, to amend chapter 390, laws of 1893, to allow county officers to give bonds in security companies.

H. B. 141, by Mr. Davis, to repeal chapter 399, laws of 1893, entitled an act to establish a naval battalion of naval reserves, &c. Referred to committee on naval affairs.

Peebles recommended House bill 48.

H. B. 142, by Mr. Davis, to abolish State guard; repeals chapter 374, laws of 1893. Judiciary.

H. B. 143, by Mr. Davis, bill to repeal chapter 379, laws of 1893, and to provide for a Supreme court reporter.

H. B. 144, by Mr. Davis, to abolish criminal and inferior courts and to provide for the holding of courts of Oyer and Terminer.

H. B. 145, by Mr. Phillips, to reduce bond of sheriff of Pitt county.

H. B. 146, by Mr. Phillips, to reduce official bond of treasurer of Pitt county.

H. B. 147, bill to provide for uniform taxation. Judiciary.

By Mr. Howard, H. B. 148, to incorporate town of Seggett, Edgecombe county. Judiciary.

By Mr. Lusk, H. B. 149, bill to equalize assessments on all property, real and personal, throughout the State for taxation. Finance.

By Mr. Henderson, H B 150, for relief of Prof. B. T. Hodges out of certain school funds in Wilkes county. Education.

By Mr. Mitchell, H B 151, bill to amend chapter 283, private laws 1893. Banking and Currency.

By Mr. Burnan, H B 152, to provide for inspection of illuminating oil manufactured from petrolium or coal oil. Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. McClammy, H B 153, to prevent catching of diamond back terrapins in the waters of Pender, New Hanover and Brunswick. Fish and Fisheries.

By Mr. Hileman, H B 154, bill to allow testimony as to corners of land in actions of ejectment. Judiciary.

By Mr. Hileman, H B 155, to amend charter of the town of Concord. Corporations.

By Mr. Hileman, H. B. 156, to amend chapter 265, laws of 1891. Corporations.

By Mr. Flack, H B 157, to license physicians and to secure to them payment for their services. Health.

By Mr. Lee, H B 158, defining lard and to regulate the sale thereof. Judiciary.

By Mr. Lee, H B 159, defining butter and to regulate sale.

By Mr. Nelson, H B 160, bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in two miles of Conway's church in Caldwell county. Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Reinhart, H B 161, bill to prevent sale of liquor in half mile of Tucker's Grove camp ground, Lincoln county. Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. King, H B 162, bill for the relief of the bondsmen of A. A. Fleming, late sheriff of Graham county. Finance.

By Mr. Peas, H B 163, bill to relieve the members of the State Volunteer Fire Association. Finance.

By Mr. Harris, of Hyde, H B 164, bill to authorize the commissioners of Hyde county to levy a special tax. Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Harris, H B 165, bill to give notice of applications for pardon.

By Mr. Williams, of Craven, H B 166, to amend charter of the city of Newbern.

Mr. French made a report from the committee on rules, and moved to suspend the rules and adopt the report.

Mr. Peebles objecting, the resolution was withdrawn, and on motion it was ordered that 200 copies of the report be printed for the members of the House.

House bill 75, to amend the charter of the city of Winston, was then taken up and put upon its third reading. The ayes and noes being called, the bill was passed and sent to the Senate without engrossment.

House bill 84, in regard to appointment and pay of cotton weighers for the town of Wilson, was taken from the calendar and passed its second reading.

Objection being made to suspending the rules, it was referred, after discussion, to the committee on agriculture.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

House resolution 104, by Mr. Smith (Dem.), of Gates, was then called up, and produced considerable vehement discussion. The resolution is as follows:

MR. SMITH'S RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, chapter 351, Laws 1893, provided that in each proposal for public printing there should be enclosed a certified check tor $500, to be endorsed back by the Secretary of State when the said contract should be awarded or the bid rejected under that law; and

"Whereas, The said law has been repealed, preventing the awarding of the contract or the rejecting of the bid; and,

"Whereas, Such certified checks should be endorsed back to their makers, in the presence of the printing committee; therefore,

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Secretary of State be requir- to appear before a committee, consisting of three members of the House and three Senators, to be appointed by the presiding officers thereof, with the said sealed proposals, to be opened by the said committee, and that the said Secretary of State shall endorse back each of said certified checks to the makers thereof."

Mr. Hileman held that as the law governing State printing was repealed, these checks were the private property of the parties who made the bids, and neither the Secretary of State nor any one else had a right to open them without their consent. Printers themselves objected to having their bids made known to everybody, and a committee from this House and the Senate had no right to be inquiring into their private business, now that the law had been repealed under which the bids were made.

Mr. French thought the matter might be reached by a simple resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to return these bids to their owners, and there was no need of any law on the subject.

Mr. Smith argued the necessity of the law at considerable length.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Hileman, Alexander and Lee. Mr. Smith contending that the bids with the checks were in the hands of the Secretary of State as a trustee, and the parties were not entitled to them.

Mr. Lee, (Dem.), said he could not see no reason why those bids should not be opened unless they wanted to keep the bids from the people. Mr. Peebles insisted that Secretary of State open bids. Mr. French thought it would be unfair to printers bidding, to open those papers.

Mr. French offered a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Smith.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to return such bids for printing in his possession unopened, to such bidders as can identify their bids, and in case of failure to identify bidders, the Secretary of State open such bids in the presence of one of his clerks, and when requested, the Secretary of State shall endorse back any of the checks to the bidder to whom they may belong.

Mr. Smith—Our duty to get all facts in regard to any proposed contract that the State may make with any individual. These bids are in hands of Secretary of the State. They are our property, and it is our duty to protect the people of the State against any injustice. He charged a deliberate purpose to keep back these sealed proposals in order to keep from the people a knowlege of what they could get this work done for.

Mr. White—If the law under which those bills were filed has been repealed what right has the State to hold these checks under that law?

Mr. French—You say they are by law in possession of the Secretary of State. Then can not the lowest bidder withdraw his bid at any time prior to awarding the contract?

I asked if at any time before letting out the contract the bidder could withdraw. You say yes. Then what right has the State to prevent his withdrawing now?

"They are in possession of the Secretary of State by law, and he has no right to give them up without authority. They are a part of the archives of the State."

Mr. French—I want to say we have no right, and the Secretary of State has no right now to keep these bids any longer than they can be identified. They are the private property of the parties making them if they do happen to be in the State archives.

Mr. L[illegible] brother lawyers will see in this case of *res adjudicate*. I presume [illegible] of bids had been made before the day had arrived for opening those bids. Before the day for opening the bids, that law was repealed. That bid was private property. The only question is that the Secretary of State has no right to lay his hands upon those bids which are private property, and we have no right to lay our hands upon them.

Mr. Young stated that two years ago information was obtained that was injurious to some of the bidders for public printing.

Mr. Winborne sent up an amendment 'that Secretary of State shall open bids in the presence of his clerk and take a note of the amounts bid."

Mr. French and Mr. Turner both believed that the disclosure of these bids would be a violation of private rights.

Mr. McKinzey argued that as a letter in this postoffice becomes the property of the postoffice and belongs to the party to whom it is addressed, these bids are the property of the Secretary of State. He has the right to open them without any action and advertise to the people what they could get the public printing done for.

Mr. French—These bids are in law, proposals. I do hold that after the law was repealed, they were no longer proposals.

Mr. Campbell contended that this house had nothing to do with this matter, and all this discussion was to make campaign matter for two years hence.

Mr. Peebles, Lawyers and doctors disagreed. The Secretary of State is trustee. He is not allowed to open before day appointed, to prevent others from seeing the bid and bidding a few cents under the check in there, the consideration of which has failed. Then Capt. Coke is trustee for those parties. I undertake to say no necessity for resolution. I can say to gentlemen on the other side, there is a cat in the meal bag, and I can jump that cat. They don't want the people of North Carolina to know how low they can get their printing done. I want the Representatives to have all this information and the people to have it.

Mr. White, of Bladen, asked the gentleman from Northampton in whom was the title to those bids?

Mr. Peebles—The Secretary of State was trustee to those who made proposals. There may be a cat in the meal bag, I can't say there is, or there is not.

Mr. Lusk—Let me ask the gentleman a legal question. Suppose there should be a secret in that bid calculated to damage the bidders business, would not an injunction lie against his divulging that secret if divulging it should damage his property.

Mr. Mewborne called for the ayes and noes on his motion to amend.

Mr. McClammy moved to refer to committee on judiciary and the ayes and noes were called. Motion to refer. Mr. McClammy; called for re-reading the amendment, and thus filibustering went on on the Democratic side at the expense of the tax-payers of the State, and to the hinderance of legislation which they knew they were powerless to prevent and could only delay.

After much of this sort of thing, the house passed the substitute offered by Mr. French.

Then House Bill 145 touching the

PITT COUNTY CASE

was taken up and discussed by Ray and Winborne, and Smith and Peebles, and Robinson and Smith, of Stanly, and Monroe and McClammy on the Democratic side, and by Cox and Turner and Phillips until long after the hour for adjournment.

A great deal of patriotic thunder and legal lore were turned loose. The Senators hearing the racket came in to listen after they adjourned. The galleries and lobbies were filled with murmuring listeners, and the Speaker found it difficult to keep sufficient quiet for the clerks to hear the members answer to their names at the repeated roll-calls for the ayes and nays demanded by members on the Democratic side.

After many obstructions in the way of fiery speeches and legal arguments and motions to amend or refer, Mr. Phillips called for the previous question.

The ayes and nays were taken, and the bill passed its third reading in the House, and was sent to the Senate without engrossment. The vote on its passage stood: Ayes, 74; nays, 38.

The chair announced the following committees:

*On Deaf and Dumb Institutions*—Add Messrs. Burnham and Huffman.

*On Cities, Towns and Townships*—Add Messrs. McCauley, Harrelson and Wooten.

*On Claims*—Put Mr. Clark in place of Mr. Stikeleather.

*On Institutions for the Blind*—Add Young and put Brown in place of Smith.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. J. L. Foster, of the Christian church. He prayed that the presiding officer might be guided rightly; that the heads of committees might be directed to a proper and faithful performance of duty, and that all legislators might be able to return to their homes with the assurance that their work here would be approved by those they represent.

The following petitions, resolutions and bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:

By Senator Candler, a petition to build a bridge across the Tuckaseige river in Jackson county.

By Senator Brown, a memorial from the Iredell county teachers' association.

By Senator Wicker, S. B. 66, to prohibit the printing and circulation of bogus and false election tickets. Referred to committee on privileges and elections.

By Senator Candler, S. B. 67, to levy a special tax to build a bridge across the Tuckaseige river in Jackson county; also, S. B. 68, to charter the Swain Lumber and Boom Company.

By Senator Fowler, S. B. 69, to repeal chapter 520, laws 1861, with reference to the holding over of freight by railroads.

By Senator Moody, of Haywood, S. B. 70, a bill defining lard and regulating the sale thereof; also S. B. 71, a bill defining butter and regulating the sale thereof.

By Senator Marshall, S. B. 72, to abolish county boards of education and to reduce the salaries of county superintendents.

By Senator Starbuck, S. B. 73, to incorporate the Stock Mutual Insurance Company, of Greensboro.

By Senator Hamrick, S. B. 74, to make railroads pay taxes the same as other corporations; also S. B. 75, to amend the game law so as to protect growing crops.

By Senator Ammons, S. B. 75, to amend chapter 2, laws 1893, to authorize the justices of the peace and county commissioners of Madison county to elect a tax collector.

By Senator Paddison (by request), S. B. 76, to provide for compulsory education for blind children.

By Senator Starbuck, S. B. 70, to amend the charter of the Piedmont bank.

By Senator Forbes, S. B. 79, to amend section 4, chapter 178 of the laws of 1887.

By Senator Cook, S. B. 80, to facilitate the trial of causes and to reduce the expenses of courts.

By Senator Norris, S. B. 81, to extend the time for beginning work by the Cape Fear and Northern railroad company; also S. B. 82, to extend the time for the organization of the Holly Springs Land and Improvement company.

By Senator Grant—S. B. 84, to amend chapter 98, Laws 1889, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the late war between the states.

By Senator Starbuck—A resolution with reference to an immediate distribution, to certain officers, of the enactments of the General Assembly.

By Senator Sigmon—A joint resolution concerning immigration and the investment of capital in North Carolina.

Senator Rice, from the committee on the selection of joint committees, reported the following on the part of the Senate:

*Library*—Shaw, chairman; White of Perquimans, White of Alexander, Moody of Stanly, Pe[illegible]amy, Black, Abell, Green, Mercer, Mitchell.

*Printing*—Westmoreland, chairman; Starbuck, Lindsay, Dalby, Ammons, Brown, Marshall, Sigmon, Mewborne, Dowd, Abell, Green.

*Public Buildings and Grounds*—Snipes, chairman; Dalby, White of Alexander, Shaw, Hoover, Starbuck, Dula, Candler, Norris, Mercer, Mitchell.

*Enrolled Bills*—Starbuck, chairman: Bellamy, Black, Moody, Parsons, McCaskey, Green, Mercer, Abell.

*Election of Justice of the Peace*—Dalby, chairman; Dula, Parsons, Fortune, Westmoreland, Hurley, Shaw, Moody of Haywood, McCaskey, Rice, White of Perquimans, Wicker, Sharp, Mewborne, Abell, Adams, Dowd, Green, Mercer, Mitchell.

*Election of Trustees of University*—Shaw, chairman; Cook, Mewberne, Hamrick, Brown, Franck, Starbuck, Black, Hurley, Long, Hoover, Adams, Dowd, Green, Abell.

*Colonial Records*—White of Alamance, chairman; Norris, Carver, Cook, Lindsay, Herbert, Farthing, Fowler, White of Alexander, Adams, Dowd.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18TH—9TH DAY.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. S. P. Gentry, member of the House.

The proceedings of yesterday were read by Mr. E. D. Stanford, second assistant reading clerk.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Monroe and Edwards of Wayne, Smith of Gates, Davis of Wake, Phillips of Pitt, and Taylor of Harnett.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

H. R. 167. Mr. Ray introduced a joint resolution in favor of the election of postmasters by the people. Referred to committee on federal relations.

H. R. 168, by Mr. Ewart, resolution calling on clerks and door-keepers for information as to the number and compensation of employes in the House and Senate.

H. B. 169, by Mr. McClammy, bill to extend the time of sheriffs in settling taxes due to the State and county.

H. R. 170, by Mr. French, resolution that when the General Assembly adjourns today, it adjourn till 3 o'clock Monday evening.

The rules were suspended, and this resolution was put upon its several readings and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

H. B. 171, by Mr. Yates, of Richmond, to raise revenue for the public school fund from dealers in pistols and pistol cartridges. To committee on finance.

H. B. 172, by Mr. Speas, act to protect holders of life and fire insurance policies. To committee on finance.

H. B. 173, by Mr. Walker, to clear the channel of Troublesome creek, in Rockingham county.

H. R. 174, by Mr. Lineback, resolution authorizing the committee on privileges and elections to appoint a sub-committee of three, to whom shall be referred the contested election cases of York, Garrett and Lee Parson against J. H. Baker, Jr., and Wm. Howard for the county of Edgecombe, and J. H. Collins and Rue against Grizzard and House, from Halifax county, authorizes said committee to visit the said counties and take testimony, &c., passed its first reading and was referred to committee on privileges and elections.

H. B. 175, by Mr. Flack, an act for the relief of G. W. Long, ex-sheriff of Rutherford county.

H. B. 176, by Mr. Vickers, act to incorporate the trustees of Watts hospital. To committee on corporations.

H. B. 177, by Mr. Vickers, act to amend the private laws of 1891; extends corporate limits of town of Durham.

H. B. 178, by Mr. Pool, a bill to make appropriation to colored normal school at Elizabeth City.

H. B. 179, by Mr. Pool, act authorizing the State treasurer of North Carolina to pay F. M. Godfrey, Jr., clerk of shell-fish commissioners, for service. Finance.

H. B. 180, by Mr. Woodard, act to protect citizens of Swain county against damages caused by floating logs of timber in Swain county. To committee on propositions and grievances.

H. B. 181, by Mr. Woodard, act to amend the school law concerning the duties of the county superintendent of Swain county.

H. B. 182, by Mr. Peebles, to authorize county commissioners to appoint special tax collectors for Northhampton county. Placed on Calender.

H. B. 183, by Mr. Lineback, an act to change the time of holding the courts of the county of Forsythe. Judiciary.

H B 184, by Mr. McKenzie, bill for the protection of travelers on roads against barbed wire fences. Roads and Turnpikes.

H B 185, by Mr. Wooten, to amend section 3749 of code by striking out the words "one dollar" in the second line after word allowed and substituting twenty-five cents.

H B 186, by Mr. McLeod, to repeal sections 581, 582, 583 and 584 of the code on examination of parties before courts.

H B 187, by Mr. Baker, to amend section 1276 of the code. This section states in what cases clerks of the Superior court are to appoint trustees in deeds of trust.

Mr. Davis presented a notice from the committee of the Chamber of Commerce requesting help for the Nebraska sufferers, which was read by the clerk.

Fr. French rose to a question of privilege. He said: "One day this week a certain newspaper reflected on my course in the legislature of 1858. It did not come to my attention till last night. Nor Sir, if any man asserts or insinuates that I received money or other valuable consideration for my vote or influence on the railroad bill, he LIES. If any man asserts or insinuates that I had other than legitimate business transactions with Swepson or Littlefield, HE LIES. If any man asserts or insinuates, that I have in my career as a legislator, done anything that a gentleman might not do, HE LIES.

I had charge of one of the most important railroad bills, 'The W. Charlotte and Rutherford', for which $1-000,000 in bonds was appropriated, and there is not a a charge or a suspicion that any part of that fund went for bribery and corruption.

I could have had the presidency of one of the railroad companies, but the conditions accompanying the acceptance of it, I could not accept."

The contested election case of R. M. Croom vs. A. C. Ward then came up on a minority report of the committee, signed by Messrs. McClammy and White, of Bladen, recommending the recommittal of the report to the committee on privileges and elections.

The following is the text of the report of the majority of

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

The committee on privileges and elections beg leave to submit the following report on the case of R. M. Croom, contestant, vs. A. C. Ward, contestee, from the county of Pender:

Your committee find that at Rocky Point precinct, in the county of Pender, on the face of the returns, A. C. Ward, contestee, received 182 votes, and R. M. Croom, contestant, 99 votes. If the vote of this precinct was rejected, the committee find that the county would stand: For Croom, 914; for Ward, 908—Croom's majority, 6. But your committee are of the opinion that the vote of this precinct should not be rejected, as 102 duly qualified voters of Rocky Point precinct, Pender county, positively testify that they voted for R. M. Croom. The evidence of these witnesses as to their having cast their votes for R. M. Croom is not controverted. Of the remaining number of witnesses in behalf of the contestant, whose depositions were submitted to your committee, fifty or more of the said witnesses testified that whilst they were unable to read or write, they voted the Republican and co-operative ticket, upon which was the name of R. M. Croom, as they were informed at the time by several parties who were distributing fusion or co-operative tickets. It was insisted upon the part of the contestee that evidence of these witnesses, who were unable to read or write, was not admissible, and should not be heard by the committee unless corroborated by the evidence of the parties who gave them the tickets which they testified to having voted. Your committee find, however, that in every instance these witnesses, who were colored, were positive in their declarations that they voted for Croom, and in many instances they were sustained by the evidence of the ticket distributers, who testified that they gave Croom tickets to the said witnesses. The fact that the contestee, Ward, Democratic candidate, received only two votes less than Worth, fusion candidate for treasurer, strongly suggests a fraudulent transposition of the votes on the part of the Democratic poll holders. This view was strengthened by the fact that the contestee did not submit to this committee an iota of evidence, nor did he himself contradict on oath the evidence of contestant's witnesses.

Your committee, after a careful consideration of all the facts and the evidence in the case, are of the opinion that R. M. Croom, contestant, did actually receive not less than 184 votes at Rocky Point precinct, and having received a majority of the votes of the precinct, had a majority of the votes cast in the county of Pender, and was legally elected as a representative of that county.

Your committee therefore recommend that R. M. Croom, contestant, be seated as the lawfully elected representative of the county of Pender.

EWART,
COX,
YOUNG,
Majority Committee.

After a long debate participated in by Messrs. Ewart, Lusk, French, Cambell and Williams of Craven, Republicans; Messrs. Ray, Peebles, Monroe and McClammy, Democrats, and Mr. Hileman, Populist. About 3 o'clock Mr. Ewart called for the previous question, and the call being sustained, the recommendation to re-refer was lost by ayes 40, noes 64. The vote was then taken on the majority recommendation declaring Mr. Croom entitled to his seat and resulted as follows: Ayes, 65; noes, 38. The following gentlemen voted noe, viz: Messrs. Alexander of Mecklenburg, Baker, Carlyle, Duffy, Edwards, Etheridge, Grizzard, Harrelson, Harrington, Higgins of Alleghany, Higgins of Yancey, House, Howard, Julian, Kelly, King, Lawrence, Lee, Lyon, McClammy, McKenzie, Mewborne, Monroe, Nelson, Payne, Peebles, Rascoe, Ray, Reinhardt, Robinson, Saunders, Smith of Gates, Smith of Stanly, Stevens, Thomas, Tomlinson, Vick, Woodard.

Those voting aye were Messrs. Aiken, Alexander of Tyrell, Bagwell, Bateman, Bean, Bryan, Buchanan, Brown, Campbell, Chilcutt, Cox, Crawford, Crumpler, Cromel, Currie, Darden, Drew, Elledge, Ellis, Ewart, Flack, French, Gentry, Harris of Gaston, Harris of Hyde, Henderson, Hileman, Hopkins, Huffman, Hunter, Keathley, Leary, Lineback, Linney, Lusk, Mayes, McCauley, McKinney, McLean, McLeod, Michael, Mitchell, Morrow, Peace, Petree, Phillips of Randolph, Pool, Reynolds, Self, Smith of Caswell, Smith of Cleveland, Speas, Squires, Stikeleather, Strickland, Sutton, Turner of Mitchell, Turner of Polk, Vickers, Walker, Whitener, Williams of Craven, Williams of Warren, Wooten, Yates, Young.

Mr. Ewart moved that Mr. R. M. Croom come forward and qualify. Mr. Croom took the oath of office administered by the speaker, and was enrolled as representative from the county of Pender.

A message from the Senate was announced. The Senate refused to concur in the House resolution to adjourn till Monday at 3 o'clock, and the House resolution was tabled.

Leave of absence was granted to a large number of gentlemen at the request of their colleagues, and the House adjourned to meet on Saturday at 10 o'clock and adjourned without transacting any legal business, that day being the birthday of General Robert E. Lee and a legal holiday.

The speaker announced the following committees and the House adjourned till Saturday 10 o'clock a. m.

*Propositions and Grievances*:—Ellis, chairman; Cheek, Williams of Craven, Bagwell, Davis, Johnson, Bean, Keathly, McKennie, Crummell, Michael, Chilcutt, Phillips of Pitt, House, McClammy, Harrelson, Julian, Lyon, Daniel, Carlisle, Crawford.

*Railroads and Railroad Commission*:—Henderson, chairman; Elledge, Hileman, Williams of Craven, Ellis, Sutton, Turner of Mitchell, Campbell, Whitener, Buchanan, Wooten, Walker, Speas, Payne, McClammy, Julian, McKenzie, Smith of Stanly, Stevens.

*Insane Asylum*:—Elledge, chairman; White of Bladen, Huffman, Darden, Alexander of Tyrrell, Pool, Morrow, Stikeleather, Crumpler, Norman, Whitener, Hopkins, Michael, Harris of Gaston, Linney, Brown, Munroe, Winborne, Julian, Etheridge, Rascoe, McKinney.

*Enrolled-Bills*:—Walker, chairman; Taylor, Cox, Crummell, Pool, Phillips, Henderson, Crawford, Smith of Stanly, Edwards, Harrington.

*Education*:—White, Leary, Williams of Warren, Reynolds, French, Sutton, McKinney, Ewart, Alexander of Tyrrell, Harris of Gaston, Young, Smith of Stanly, Yates, Cheek, Flack, Smith of Caswell, Lawrence, Winborne, Vick, Harrington, Baker, Payne, Ray.

*Federal Relations*:—Turner of Mitchell, chairman; Huffman, Squires, Smith of Caswell, Keathly, Campbell, McLean, McKinney, Flack, Higgins of Alleghany, Robinson, Hooker, Rascoe, Harrelson, Winborne.

*Add to Corporations*:—McKenzie.

*Add to Finance*:—McKenzie, Brown and Bateman.

*Add to Judiciary*:—Cox, Speas, McCall, Howard and Baker.

HOUSE PERSONALS.

Dr. Williams of Warren does not claim to be the oldest member of the House. He says that honor belongs to Dr. McCauley of Alamance county, who is 72 years of age. Practicing medicine it seems does not shorten a man's life.

Mr. S. P. Satterfield, of Person, who is Chief Clerk of the House, is a very courteous and obliging officer. He has as his assistants, Messrs. John M. McDuffie, Populist, of Cumberland, 1st assistant; Mr. E. D. Standford, Republican, of Yadkin, 2nd assistant; Mr. T. B. Lindsay, Populist, of Rockingham, 3rd assistant; Mr. D. F. Conrad, Republican, of Davidson, 4th assistant, and Mr. J. A. Lillington, of Yadkin, 5th assistant. These are all courteous and obliging gentlemen.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock and opened with prayer by Rev. D. H. Tuttle, of the Central Methodist church.

He prayed that the experience which legislators had had among men, and the cultivation of mind they had enjoyed, might be used for the best interests of the State.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

By Senator Carver, S. B. 88, to protect owners of cattle and other animals.

By Senator Hamrick, S. B. 89, to abolish the State geological survey.

By Senator Ammons, S. B. 90, to amend chapter 143, laws of 1899, to provide lumber inspectors for the counties of Buncombe, Madison, Mitchell and Yancey; also S. B. 91, to amend the constitution of North Carolina.

By Senator Dalby, S. B. 92, to authorize J. A. Crews, sheriff of Granville county, to collect arrears of taxes.

By Senator Sharp, S. B. 93, to compel witnesses to testify in certain cases.

By Senator Moody, of Haywood, S. B. 95, a resolution to appoint sub-committees on privileges and elections.

By Senator Paddison, S. B. 96, to amend sections 12 and 13 of article 10 of the constitution, reducing the homestead exemption to $700.

By Senator Fortune, S. B. 97, for the relief of M. N. Hamrick, late sheriff of Cleveland county; also S. B. 98, for the relief of Lawson Reynolds, a soldier of the late war.

By Senator Dowd, S. B. 99, to amend chapter 343, laws of 1893, incorporating the Farmers' Mutual Life Insurance Company of North Carolina.

By Senator Wall, S. B. 100, to repeal chapter 713, laws of 1893.

By Senator Fowler, S. B. 101, to make the legal rate of interest 6 per cent.; referred to the committee on finance.

By Senator Stephens, S. B. 102, to

(Continued on 4th page.)

## MUCH ADO ABOUT HAWAII.

### Fire and Fury Over the "Sandwich Strike" in Both Houses of Congress.

### "PROFOUND INDIGNATION"

**Of Mr. Frye Over "a Little Riot in Which Two or Three People Were Killed"--Intense Climacterics in Senate and House--"God May Forgive the Senator!"**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The death of Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of the Vice-President, was feelingly referred to in the prayer of the chaplain of the Senate at the opening session to-day.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) presented the credentials of John M. Thurston, elected as a United States Senator from Nebraska for the term beginning March 4 next.

With this brief routine prelude, Mr. Frye, of the committee on foreign affairs, gave a dramatic turn to the proceedings by offering a resolution expressing the profound indignation with which the Senate heard of the efforts to restore the deposed queen to the throne of Hawaii, and expressing it as the sense of the Senate that the United States government should at once dispatch warships to the Islands.

"I suggest" said Mr. Hill, (Dem.), of New York, "that the language 'profound indignation' is rather extreme, and it might be desirable to modify it by the words 'profound regret.'

"On the contrary," declared Mr. Frye with great earnestness, "I do not believe profound indignation sufficiently expresses my own feelings or the feelings of the American people."

"Nor the feelings of the Senator from New York," interjected Mr. Chandler sarcastically.

Mr. Hill hesitated only a moment at the interruption, and then added: "I at least hope that the Senator from New Hampshire (Chandler) will concede to me the guardianship of my own feelings. I had not moved an amendment to the language, but had merely offered a suggestion."

"In order to facilitate the passage of the resolution," continued Mr. Frye, and in order that it may at once be cabled to the Hawaiian Islands, I will accept the proposed change."

The presiding officer was about to put the question, and it seemed as though the resolution would pass without a word of protest when Mr. Gray, (Dem.), of Delaware, interposed an objection.

"I do not object to the first part of the resolution," said he, "but the last part seems inappropriate at this time."

"Then," said Mr. Frye, "let us proceed to the consideration of the first. I will modify the resolution accordingly."

Mr. Caffrey, (Dem.), of Louisiana, rose at this point. "Is this not rather premature?" he asked. "We are not yet informed as to the facts on which the resolution is predicated. The press reports this morning tell us there has been an emeute in the Hawaiian Islands; but whether there has been an effort to restore the queen to her throne I do not know. I ask the Senator from Maine to tell us if he has any information on that point."

Mr. Frye was again on his feet. "I must say," he proceeded, "that since I have read in the morning papers that the Secretary of State says he can take no action until he receives official communication as to the outbreak; that while the Secretary of the Navy can order warships to these islands, he will not act until so requested by the Secretary of State—with this view I can consent to no further change or modification in the resolution."

Again the presiding officer was about to put the question, when Mr. George, (Dem.), of Mississippi, interjected: "I object."

Mr. Frye faced about to the Democratic side and looked steadily at Mr. George. "God may forgive the Senator who makes that objection," said Mr. Frye, each word coming with measured deliberateness, "but I do not believe the American people will forgive him."

There was an oppressive pause of a moment. Senators looked at each other ominously as Mr. Frye's words echoed through the chamber. Mr. George had risen slowly, his face flushed and showing intense feeling. "Such a remark is improper and unworthy of the Senator," said Mr. George. "My right to offer an objection is not qualified in the least by what the Senator may think on the subject. I am not responsible to the Senator from Maine as to my conduct."

Mr. George insisted on his objection and under the rules the resolution was laid aside.

Mr. Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, then gave notice of an intention to call up the resolution offered by Mr. Aldrich on the 9th inst., saying that such a course was made necessary by the objection which had been made to the present consideration of other resolutions.

Mr. Aldrich's resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States having in view public interests and those of American citizens residing in the Hawaiian Islands, is of the opinion that our government should be represented in Hawaiian waters by one or more ships of its navy."

At this point there was a break in the discussion of the Hawaiian question brought about by Mr. Cockrell, chairman of the committee on appropriations, by the introduction of a report on the urgent deficiency bill, and there was some discussion on the income tax amendments.

Mr. Chandler made an effort to have the conference report postponed until 2 o'clock, but failed to secure the assent of Mr. Cockrell, who moved the disposition of the matter.

Mr. Lodge sustained Mr. Chandler's motion in a speech, contending that the Hawaiian matter was of far more importance than the infliction of the income tax on the country.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Lodge referred to the uprising as a fulfillment of what would happen when the American warships were recalled from Honolulu. He criticised the Administration, not only for the withdrawal of the American ships, but for its first efforts to sustain the royalists, and also complained of what he considered the efforts of Democratic Senators to prevent immediate consideration of the question by technical objections and privileged reports.

Mr. George characterized the Hawaiian affair as "a little riot in which two or three people were killed," and said that no American had lost his life, nor had any American property been destroyed. Hence he had thought it wise that the Senate should delay action for further information.

Mr. Kyle urged briefly that the situation demanded immediate action by the Senate. The United States navy was being distributed to Bluefield, Magagascar—everywhere but Hawaii.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, said that he gathered from the published reports that the uprising was a fizzle, a fiasco. It had shown only one thing—that the existing government was amply able to sustain itself. The Senator spoke against the annexation of the heterogeneous population of Hawaii. It would be against the best interests of this country to take such a people under our flag.

Mr. Frye then secured the passage of a resolution asking the Secretary of Navy for information as to the surveys made of the harbor of the Hawaii Islands.

At this point the hour of 2 o'clock, and hearing eulogies on the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina, the Hawaiian resolution was laid aside.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The early part of the day in the House was devoted to the further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, and after 2 o'clock to eulogies on the life and character of the late Representative Lisle, of Kentucky.

There was an exciting incident when Mr. Boutelle, (Rep.), of Maine tried to secure the consideration of a resolution of sympathy for the Hawaiian government, and expressing it to the sense of the House that a United States warship should be stationed at Honolulu to protect American interests. He made a characteristically impulsive speech, denouncing the policy of the present administration toward Hawaii, and charged the rebellion against the republic, fomented by the royalists and adherents of the discredited monarchy directly to that policy.

Mr. McCreary, (Dem.), of Kentucky, vainly tried to interrupt Mr. Boutelle, whose words rushed like a torrent. "I am not going into details on this question," continued Mr. Boutelle; "it is not necessary. I am not going to say a word here that I do not know will carry with it the sympathy of nine-tenths of this House on both sides of the chamber. I know there is no sympathy on the part of the American people, or in the hearts of the American Congress, either on the Republican or Democratic side, outside of a small coterie that could be counted on the fingers of my hand, for the policy which has led directly up to this tragedy in Hawaii. To-day I learned that one of my dearest young friends, a young man of American lineage with blood that runs back to Boston on the one hand, and through the missionary stock that went there and redeemed those islands from barbarism, upon the other, has fallen fighting to defend his home and fireside against an insurrection stimulated by the adherents of a discredited monarchy, and encouraged, I regret to say, by the action of the executive government of the United States in removing from the harbor of Honolulu the last vestage of the moral support and sympathy of the people of the United States."

At this point in Mr. Boutelle's remarks the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the Speaker announced that under a special order the remainder of the day would be devoted to eulogies on the life of the late Representative Lisle, of Kentucky. Mr. Boutelle vainly sought to have the order set aside temporarily until a resolution he desired to offer could be considered. When the Speaker rapped for order, he continued his appeal until, amid great confusion, the Speaker said: "The gentlemen must remember," said the Speaker firmly, "that their self-respect ought to induce them to conform to the usages of parliamentary bodies."

Mr. Boutelle then took his seat. The excitement ceased and the House proceeded with the eulogies.

Those who paid tribute to their late colleague were Messrs. McCreary, of Kentucy, Lucas of South Dakota, Berry of Kentucky, Draper of Massachusetts, Caruth of Kentucky, Martin of Indiana, Buckner of Kentucky, Breckinridge of Kentucky and Pence of Colorado. Then at 3:10 p. m., as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

A WAR VESSEL GOING OVER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A war vessel has been ordered to sail for the Hawaiian Islands. The one selected is the Philadelphia, and will have on board Admiral Breadslee, the commander of the Pacific station. Secretary Gresham states that the sending of a vessel to Hawaii is not caused directly by the receipt of the Willis dispatch, but is a matter of extreme precaution taken in order that none of our interests may be overlooked. The vessel, it is expected, will be able to depart within twenty-four hours from the receipt of the sailing orders which went out this afternoon to Admiral Breadslee.

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# THE CAUCASIAN.

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MARION BUTLER, Editor & Propr.

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### THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST BILL.

The bill to regulate the rate of interest introduced by Senator Fowler, of Sampson, is one long looked for by the wealth producers and burden bearers of North Carolina.

It amends the present statute simply by fixing the rate of interest at five (5) per cent. when there is no contract, but provides that the parties may contract for six (6) per cent.

The second section provides that the statute cannot be avaded by passing the usurious note off, but that the taker of such note can only recover what the original holder could. The Supreme Court has held that this is so under the present law, and that the remedy of such holder who transferred the note to him for the interest, and who is more likely to be good for it than the debtor. This section puts into plain words what the court has said is already the law in this respect. The penalty for usury remains as now, the forfeiture of the interest. The rate of interest in the great and rich States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and also in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia is restricted to six (6) per cent. North Carolin people are not able to pay more than the people of those States. Six per cent. was the interest in North Carolina up to affer the war, and has been so part of the time since. The profits of all legitimate business is diminished, and money should not be allowed to exact unconscionable profits out of the needs of the times. Many States fix the rate at five (5) per cent. in the absence of contract. This bill while doing the same, permits the parties to contract for six. When our State four per cent. bonds, and the United States bonds bearing three (3) per cent, interest are above par, a statute ullowing a person to exact double three (3) per cent. of his neighbor for the use of money is liberal enough to the lender. All interest is the creature of statute, for at common law, as by the Levitical law no interest at all could be charged. It is proper, therefore, that the Legislature should fix it at a rate which shows some mercy to the debtor while permitting the creditor to get double what the government pays for the use of money. As in all such cases heretofore the lobbyists and the other agencies of the money lenders will be pathetic in their statement of running capital out of the State to the detriment of the borrowers. It is only on such biennial occasions that they display any interest in the debtor class. But a six (6) per cent. law is not likely to run money out of North Carolina into the six (6) per cent. States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and others named above, nor is it likely to go elsewhere, nor will a six (6) per cent. law run money into North Carolina four (4) per cent. bonds or into United States three (3) per cents. These and similar arguments are "good enough Morgans" if successful to be laid aside to be used before the next Legislature. It should be remembered that these interested lobbyists and agents of the money lenders are not the men who elected the members of this body. The bone and sinew of the State demand, regardless of party, a return to the six (6) per cent. interest law of our fathers

### CHAIRMAN HOLTON'S VIEWS.

We are glad to see that Hon. A. E. Holton, chairman of the Republican State Executive committee endorses the position taken by the CAUCASIAN on the matter of local legislation. In an interview published in the Chaalotte Observer he says:

"Another important matter is provision for local legislation, which accumulates and consumes so much of the time of the Legislature. A new law will be enacted conferring authority upon clerks ofSuperior courts and county commissioners, trustees, or whatever they may be designated under the new law, to grant such charters, etc., whenever this can be done under the constitution. There is a vast mass of trivial bills before each Legislature, many, if not most, of which ought not to take up its valuable time, but be disposed of in a simpler, more expeditious and more economical way."

Further on in the same interview, discussing the public printing, he says:

"Much money is to be saved in the public printing, not so much in the prices paid as in the lopping off of a greater part of the printing, by the passage of the bill giving the county authorities the right to grant charters, etc., thus cutting off the incorporation bills, private measures, etc., which so engross the time of the legislature. Very many of such bills are thoroughly covered by the general law."

Chairman Holton is right. We heartily agree with him in his position taken above. At another time we will discuss more at length the many advantages that would be derived from such a change.

THE CAUCASIAN gives a fuller report of the proceedings of the General Assembly than any other weekly in the State. Let every friend of reform get up a club. It is highly important for the people to get a correct report of the proceedings.

Watch your label and don't let your subscription expire.

### THE TRUTH.

We publish, is another part of this paper official Statements compiled and signed by the Chief Clerks of the Senate and House respectively, which make it plain that the publication in the News and Observer of Sunday under the caption, "LABORER WALSER," was either an ignorant perversion of the facts, or a deliberate statement of an untruth.

The statements we publish are official; they are signed by the authors of them; we believe them to be pertectly accurate. They show that the legislature of 1895 has fewer employees, and is costing the State less per day than the legislature of 1893.

We publish these statements; and leave the matter to rest right there. No further comment is needed.

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It is reported from Washington that President Cleveland has approved of Senator Sherman's finance bill. It is even reported that the Treasury portfolio is to be given to the Ohio Senator. Of course, as we suppose, this last is mere talk. But who needs to be surprised that the President should approve of Senator Sherman's bill? If Senator Sherman is a Republican on finance, then Mr. Cleveland is a Republican on finance, too. For their views coincide exactly. Would it not be well, for some of those mendacious editors in North Carolina, who have been employing themselves so industriously, to make the impression that the Editor in Chief of this paper is a Republican, to turn their attention to, and wrestle just a little with the present head of their own party on account of his Republicanism? That Mr. Cleveland discovers himself to be a Republican in the second year of his administration is no surprise to us. We have known all along that Mr. Cleveland was a Republican in all essential respects. Our Democratic friends know it too. But they are not honest enough to admit it. These same Democratic friends pretend to have sickened at the stomach, over the Alliance, in North Carolina, betwixt the Populists and Republicans. But they are only playing "possum." People who can swallow Mr. Cleveland's Republicanism and not get sick, cannot possibly be made sick by enything of the sort.

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The Legislature has now gotten fairly down to work. We looked in upon both Houses yesterday morning for the first time. We think it is a good Legislature. We have seen several Legislatures of other States; and we have seen several Legislatures in this State. We think the present body will compare very well with any similar body we have seen, either in this, or in other States. The country has its eyes fixed upon the Legislature of North Carolina. What it does, and also what it fails to do, will be examined with critical skill. Fusion is on trial here, not only for North Carolina; but for other States of the South. If our Legislature shall show itself to be patriotic and capable -capable of doing what is right and best for the whole people, regardless of mere party advantage—other States of the South and West will break away from ring rule, and join us in the work of political regeneration and reform. If our Legislature shall show itself unable to rise above mere partizan considerations, its failure to do its duty, will be taken as giving a new lease of power to ringsters and machine manipulators all over the country.

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Tributes were offered in the Senate last Saturday to the memory of the late Senator Vance. We think no man has more richly deserved the praises of his associates in the Senate than did Zebulon B. Vance. He was a man of the people; he believed in the peeople; he lived for the people; his memory will be kept green by the people; let those who are to follow him in the Senate be as true to the people as he was, and the people will take care of them.

Please note the rates for THE CAUCASIAN are as follows:

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| One year, | $1.00 |
| Six months, | .60 |
| Three months, | .35 |

But in order to get the proceedings of the Legislature before the people, we will send the paper three months, in clubs of ten, at 25 cents each. We hope, however, that our friends will urge every person to subscribe for the paper for a year.

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If your subscription is about to expire, send in your renewal at once so you will not miss a single copy—we cannot furnish back copies. It is important for the people to get a correct report of the proceedings of this Legislature.


## SPECIAL OFFER.

We are specially anxious to put THE CAUCASIAN into the hands of as many people as possible during the session of the General Assembly. Therefore we will send the DAILY CAUCASIAN for the remainder of the session at the following rates:

10 copies for $7,50.
5 copies for $4.00.
1 copy for 90c.

We think that every friend of reform will exert himself to get up a club of ten. Don't delay the notice for important questions are coming up every day. Address,

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### NOTICE.

If your subscription has expired you will not get the next issue of the paper unless you send in your renewal before that time. We regret to part with any of our readers, but THE CAUCASIAN is run on business principles, and is strictly cash in advance. Send your renewal before next issue.

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For the Caucasian]

### SOME PHILANTHROPHIC WORK.

Abolishing the present odious county (machine) government system giving the people a fair, honest election law are certainly among the things that will have the attention of the Legislature. These propositions need not be discussed for they were settled at the ballot box in November last.

But there are other important measures that must claim attention and action. We mention among a number of needed questions of philanthropy: 1. The establishment of a State Reformatory for young criminals and vagrants. This question was ably urged before the last Legislature by the State Board of Public Charities. And we stop here to say that the work of this board, under the leadership of its very able and efficient secretary, Capt. C. B. Denson, has done the State great service in the last four years by urning the light upon jails, almshouses, and the like that in many instances were nothing short of a burning shame to our civilization. But returning to the reformatory We trust some one of our legislators will give this subject his special study and concern and that such an institution will be provided for. A moment's thought of young boys and girls being thrown into our jails, and then sent to the penitentiary to live with old and hardened criminals, will give any man the idea of a crying need for some measure that will prevent it. Really we are raising by this system, from year to year, a fresh crop of expert criminals.

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### The New State Treasurer.

William Worth, the new Populist State Treasurer takes charge of the treasury department today.

He took the oath of office yesterday in the House of Representatives before Justice Clark.

SKETCH.

He was born July 13th, 1839, in Guilford county. He passed his early life on his father's farm attending the public schools in the winter, and at the age of of 15 entered New Garden boarding school (now Guilford College) and remained there one year and a half.

HON. WM. WORTH.

Returning to his father's farm he remained there till he accepted a position with J. M. Worth & Co. at Company Shops (now Burlington) where he acquired a practical business knowledge. When the war broke out he entered the machine shops of the North Carolina R. R. and remained there till nearly the close of the war.

He was anpointed by President Andrew Johnson, assessor of the Third district of North Carolina, with headquarters at Fayetteville, Governor Jonathan Worth indorsing him for the position.

After his term of service he bought a farm in Lenoir county and devoted himself to farming exclusively till 1889.

His prominent connection with the Farmers' Alliance and his successful management of the State business agency are well known.

He ran on the Populist ticket for State Treasuer two years ago. This year was placed on the co-operation ticket for same position and was elected by over 20,000 majority.

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### THE OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM GIFT

**From the Rich Californian--Will be Contested by the Brother of the Giver.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.--James A. Bradley, bachelor capitalist, aged eighty, died last month in Fabiola Hospital, Oakland. He made a deathbed will, leaving educational institutions all his property in this State, including a monthly income of $400. At the same time he transferred all his real estate in Minnesota, valued at $90,000, in equal shares to the Oxford Orphan Asylum of North Carolina; Davidson College, in the same State, and a Virginia Theological Seminary. Attorney-General Richard Bradley, his nephew and nearest of kin, will contest the will and deeds, alleging undue influence on the dying octogenarian.

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**Sailors Have Been Landed to Protect the Consulates.**

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch fron Che Foo says that sailors from all the foreign warships have been landed to protect the consulates of the different countries they represent. Advices to the Pall Mall Gazette, published this afternoon, report that a panic existed there among the inhabitants of Che Foo on account of the proximity of the Japanese soldiers to that city, and the Chinese troops were said to be upon the point of mutiny. It is added that owing to diplomatic objections the plan was not to land any blue jackets from the foreign warships without urgent necessity for so doing. But the signal men ashore and afloat were to remain on the lookout, day and night, so long as the weather was clear and safe. It is added that frequent gales of snow and spray obscured the signals in town. The correspondent continues as follows: "All the female foreigners, numbering about thirty, are armed and they are able to hold the Chinese in check until help arrives. But God help outlying missions."

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**The United States to Dredge the Hawaiian Harbor.**

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report on Senator Morgan's amendment to the naval appropriation bill, making an appropriation of $100,000 for dredging the Hawaii an harbor, bar. The amendment was not antagonized by any member, but was discussed at some length and the importance of the improvement explained by Senator Morgan. The idea was advanced that with this work once undertaken by the government of the United States, other nations would see that it was the purpose of the United States to maintain supremacy there.

# The County Government.

(Continued from 1st page.)

### HOUSE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21.—11TH DAY.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lawrence, member of the House from Martin. It was a very tender and sympathetic petition for divine guidance in speech and in deed, for the protection of their loved ones at home and for all classes and conditions of people.

Leave of absence was granted to the member from Person indefinitely, on account of sickness.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS.

Mr. Wooten presented papers of contest in the case of Benjamin T. Person vs. Jonathan Tomlinson.

Mr. Ewart presented papers in contested case of John T. Newsom vs. R. B. Winborne from Hertford.

The committee on the Judicary reported House bill 130, and recommended that it do not pass.

H. B. 147, To amend Chapter 296 was reported by the Judicary committee, with recommendation that it do not pass.

H. B. 147, Bill to provide for uniform taxation, reported favorably by committee.

H. B. 172, Act to protect holders of life and fire insurance policies, was reported favorably.

H. B. 126, Finance committee, recommended that it do not pass.

S. B. 4, H. B. 145, To reduce official bond of treasurer of Pitt county, reported unfavorably by committee on finance.

H. B. 38, Committee report unfavorably and ask that it do not pass.

H. B. 41, Committee on Judiciary recommend that it do not pass.

H. B. 37, Was reported on unfavorably.

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

were then introduced as follows:

H. Res. 189, by Mr. Henderson, Requiring the door-keepers and chief clerks to report at once the number of employees engaged about the Capitol.

H. Res. 190, by Mr. Henderson, Resolution that the House shall employ only eight laborers and eight pages, calendar.

H. Res. 191, by Mr. Payne, Petition of citizens of Robeson for a new county, referred to committee on counties, cities and towns.

H. B. 192, by Mr. Aiken, Act for the protection of food in North Carolina, referred to Judiciary committee.

H. B. 193, by Mr. Ewart, Bill to repeal Chapter 328, Laws 1893, prohibiting distruction of fish by dynamite.

H. B. 194, by Mr. Monroe, a bill to amend Section 218 Sub. Section 2 of the Code, in regard to publishing summons, etc, referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 195, by Mr. Monroe, to amend section 285 of The Code.

H. B. 196, by Mr. Henderson, bill to relieve A. M. Vannoy, ex-sheriff of Wilkes county.

H. B. 197, by Mr. Buchanan, bill for working public roads in Clay county.

H. B. 198, by Mr. Robinson, for relief of John McGregor, sheriff of Anson county.

H. B. 199, by Mr. Lusk, an act to empower trustees and mortgagees in certain cases to act by agent or attorney and to validate certain sales made by them.

H. B. 200, by Mr. Sutton, to make ineligible sheriffs and other county officers for more than two terms in succession.

H. B. 201, by Mr. Smith, of Caswell, to appropriate $152,000 for the support of public schools in North Carolina, to be paid out of any funds in the treasury.

H. B. 202, by Mr. Cheek, to pay D. H. Hamlinton's administration $40,00 on account of two certificates of attendance given I. R. Strayhorn, solicitor of the Fifth Judicial district.

H. B. 203, by Mr. Cheek, to allow John K. Hughes, sheriff of Orange county, $20.

H. B. 204, by Mr. Cheek, to amend Section 785 of Code of North Carolina, judiciary.

H. B. 205, by Mr. Cheek, to repeal Section 80 of Chapter 240, laws of 1885, also H. B. 206 to amend Section 288 of the Code.

H. B. 207, by Mr. Cheek, to prohibit county officials holding office more than two terms in succession.

H. B. 208, by Mr. Pool, an act to protect shell fish industry of the State.

H. B. 209, by Mr. Woodard, to allow Sheriff W. W. Reeves to collect back taxes in Swain county.

H. B. 210, by Mr. Huffman, a bill to correct grant of land No. 2665. Placed on calendar.

H. B. 211, by Mr. Huffman, bill to amend Section 2,269 of the Code. To committee on roads and turnpikes.

H. B. 212, by Mr. Peace, act to amend Section 2, Chapter 474, laws of 1893. To judiciary committee.

H. B. 213, by Mr. Lyon, bill to amend the Constitution by forbidding free passes. Referred to committee on railroads and railroad commission.

H. B. 214, by Mr. Peebles, to incorporate the town of Margarettsville, Northampton county. Referred to committee on corporations.

H. B. 215, by Mr. Cox, to amend House bill 116. Referred to committee on finance.

H. B. 216, by Mr. Linney, to enforce equal and just payment of the debts of insolvents. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 217, by Mr. Lineback, to amend sections 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 of the Code, volume 1.

H. B. 218, by Mr. Lineback, to change township lines in Forsythe county.

H. B. 219, by Mr. Payne, petition for the formation of the county of Scotland.

Mr. Ewart presented the report of the committee on privileges and elections in the cases of Cross vs. Lyon and Abbott vs. Daniels.

H. B. 220, by Mr. Walker, to investigate the different officers of the Assembly in regard to the number of employes.

S. B. 59; H. 221, to extend the time of settlement of the State taxes in the counties of Cherokee, Clay Graham, Macon, Jackson, and Rutherford; referred to the committee on finance.

S. Res. 1; H. B. 222, to furnish copies of the Code to members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Senate bill No. 2 was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Gallup called up House bill 85, and asked that it be put on its second reading. This bill extends the time for settlement to the sheriff of Currituck county. No objection being made, the bill passed its second and third readings and was sent to the Senate without engrossment.

S. Res. 66; H. B. 1, about blackboards, passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

H. Res. 168 was called up by Mr. for its second reading. This bill calls upon the door-keepers and principal clerks to furnish at once a list of their employes and the compensation paid them. Resolution adopted.

H. B. 6. The judiciary committee recommends that it pass. This bill fixes the fees of solicitors. It passed its second reading.

H. B. 13, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within 2 miles of St. Pauls Evangelical Lutheran Church, passed its second reading. Mr. Turner moved to amend it by inserting the name of the Baptist Church in Mitchell county, and as amended it passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

H. B. 38. Committee recommends its passage; passed over informally because of the absence of the member who introduced it.

H. B. 20. Committee recommends its passage. The bill as explained by Mr. Monroe was merely to correct a verbal error in the Code. Passed its several readings.

H. B. 46. The committee on the judiciary recommends that it do not pass. Tabled.

H. B. 48, to prevent trotting over bridges in Edgecombe and Jones counties, was called up by Mr. Howard and passed its second and third readings.

S. B. 61, the judiciary committee recommend that this bill pass with amendment suggested bill changes time of holding courts in Harnett from February to March, passed second and third readings, and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

H. B. 96, called up by Mr. Peebles, to incorporate a school in Northampton county, passed second and third readings and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

H. B. 122, passed over informally.

H. B. 138, requesting judiciary committee to bring in a bill to increase jurisdiction of justices of the peace. Resolution adopted.

J. R. 134, directing Secretary of State to endorse back checks of persons making bids for public printing, passed second and third readings and sent to the Senate.

H. B. 146, to reduce bond of treasurer of Pitt county, referred to committee on finance.

H. B. 148, to incorporate town of Leggett, Edgecombe county, passed second and third readings, ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

H. B. 182, to authorize appointment of special tax collectors for Northampton county, referred to judiciary committee.

Chair laid before the House the Report of N. C. Experiment Station, and depositions in contested election cases, which were referred to proper committees.

H. B. 71 was called up by Mr. Ray, of Macon. Several amendments were offered to include other counties. Mr. Lusk and Mr. Hileman thought the bill had better be referred to the finance committee. Motion to refer was lost by a vote of 45 to 61 on a division.

Mr. Ray pleaded for the suspension of the rules and the passage of the bill.

Mr. Turner moved to amend the bill by adding Mitchell county.

Mr. Luske moved to add Buncombe county, Buncombe was a tobacco county. Several others moved to amend by adding their counties.

Mr. Ewart said he knew that the staple productions of the section from which the gentleman from Macon hailed were steers, speckled bulls and statesmen, and he was disposed to yield to the wish of his friend to extend the time for collecting taxes, but other counties wanted extension also, especially those counties that made tobacco, and he thought the best thing was to refer the bill to the finance committee.

Mr. Young said, "But yesterday we saw this house scoured to find out the expense of this Legislature." Mr. Young was interrupted as out of order Mr. Young insisted that he was not out of order and began in the same way, when he was called to order the second time. He said if the gentlemem would wait he would convince them he was not out of order. The question before this house is as to the finances of the treasurer. This question is to extend the time of county after county to pay its taxes. This county has settled for the last 20 years under this law. If they could settle then they could settle now. If the Sheriffs couldn't be in time for some peculiar reason, they might make a private arrangement with the Treasurer as had been done before, but this bill ought to go before the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ray said he would rather have his bill voted down than killed by amendments, and that rather than continue this discussion longer he would consent for the bill to go to the Finance Committee.

There being no objection raised in the house the bill was so referrd.

The chair announced the following committees: Add to committee on education; Turner of Mitchell: To committee on Deaf and Dumb;—Turner of Mitchell, and L. L. Smith of Cleveland.

### SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodson, of Gates county.

Senator Long, from the committee on finance, reported Senate bill 86, to amend an act relating to the relief of certain soldiers in the late war between the states. Favorable.

Senator Norris, Senate bill 74, to require railroad companies to pay taxes the same as other corporations. The Senator requested that this bill be referred to the committee on finance, and it was so referred.

Senator Abell, from the committee on finance, reported Senate bill 100, to regulate the rate of interest, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Also, Senate bill 3, to regulate and reduce the rate of interest to 5 per cent. with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Also, Senate bill No. 1 to restore 6 per cent. as the legal rate of interest, accompanied by a substitute offered by the committee, with a recommendation that the substitute (making 6 per cent. the legal rate) do pass.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

Senator Snipes, Senate bill 109, to provide for the study of vocal music in the public schools.

Senator McCaskey, Senate bill 110, to provide for the establishment of a reformatory for young criminals.

Senator Herbert, Senate resolution 111, a resolution providing for a joint select committee on retrenchment of expenditures.

Senator Candler, Senate bill 112, to amend section 2813 of the Code, relating to stock law in certain counties.

Senator Long, Senate bill 113, to amend chapter 101, Laws of 1891, with reference to the corporate limits of Hub.

Senator Ammons, Senate bill 114, to abolish the office of tax collector in Madison county.

Senator Lindsay, Senate bill 115, to supply shoes to the inmates of State charitable institutions.

Senator Stephens (by request), Senate bill 116, to provide for labeling convict-made goods, wares, and merchandise.

Senator Black, Senate bill 117, to amend section — of the Code.

Senator Fortune, Senate bill 118, to amend the insurance laws of North Carolina. This bill provides, among other things, for the creation of the office of State insurance commissioner He is to receive no salary, but is to be paid in fees required under the law.

Senator Grant, by permission, withdrew Senate bill 14, from the committee on counties, city and towns for the purpose of amending same.

Senate bill 52, to permit the commissioners of Haywood county to levy a special tax to meet certain indebtedness (for building a jail) passed its third reading.

House bill 75, Senate bill 104, to amend the charter of the town of Winston passed its third reading and was ordered enrolled.

Senate bill 112, relating to changes in the stock law in certain portions of Jackson, Graham, Swain and Clay passed its second and third readings and was ordered engrossed.

Senate bill No. 1, to restore six per cent. as the legal rate of interest was put on its second reading. The original bill was introduced by Senator Abell, and for this bill a substitute was reported by the committee. The penalty for violation of the law—that is charging a greater rate of interest than six per cent.—is a forfeiture of double the amount of interest.

Senator Moody asked: "Is that the only penalty imposed?"

Senator Abell—"Yes."

Senator Moody—"Don't you think the violator ought to be hung?"

Senator Abell—"Well, yes, he might be, or have his head cut off."

Senator Carver—"Smoke them out!"

Senator Moody thought the bill unwise, and did not think it would be at all beneficial. He thought the law as it stood—making the legal rate six per cent., and eight per cent. by special contract, should be allowed to stand. Unless a penalty of sufficient severity was imposed to make the law operative, it was of no consequence. Unless there was some provision by which the lender, who exacted too much interest, was guilty of crime there would be no change from present conditions. When people go the banks, the "majority of which are merely shaving shops," contracts are made which are never known by the public generally, and it made no difference what rate of interest or discount is charged by the banks; no matter if the contracts are usurious they are never reported and no penalty is ever imposed. He thought further that the establishment of a legal rate of six per cent. would have a tendency to drive money from the State. He offered an amendment to the effect that the legal rate should be six per cent., with eight per cent. by special contract; and that violation of the law be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the court.

Senator Carver spoke concerning discounts, and said that the proposed bill would not stop discounting; and he was therefore in favor of letting the present law stand.

Senator Adams moved that, on account of the absence of a number of Senators who went home on Saturday, this bill be made the special order for next Wednesday.

Senator Abell objected to postponement.

Senator White, of Alamance, said he was also opposed to postponement. For years and years Senators and Representatives have been sent here under a general impression that they favored a 6 per cent. interest law; but when they got here they did not have courage to come forward and carry out their promises. He said the effort to create the notion that money would not come into the State if the rate of interest was reduced was ridiculous. He knew that money was loaned, on good security, in the great money centres from 2 to 4 per cent. and the argument was not good against a 6 per cent. law.

Senator Starbuck thought the matter was one of great importance and should be made a special order.

Senator McCaskey declared he wanted to go on record, and go on record now. He regretted the disposition of Senators to parley with the matter and especially of those Senators who said they favored the bill, but were verbose about it and sought postponement of delay by tactics or otherwise. There was a direct way of going about it. The wordiness and dilly-dallying of certain Senators reminded him of a sophomore who went a mighty long ways to say that it was hot. A lady remarked that it was a warm day. The soph. replied: "Yes; the weather is so intensely diaphroatic that I am being deprived of the saline and oleaginous fluids of the material substance through the excretories of the pellucid cuticle, with a sensible condensation of the moisture upon the superficial exterior." It would have done just as well to have said it was hot. Just say we want a 6 per cent. bill and pass it.

Senator Sigmon spoke of the discount system which was not touched by the proposed measure, and said this bill would have an effect just the reverse of the effect intended. He wanted to postpone for further consideration.

Senator Long said he thought it probable that no Senator had come here without being pledged to a 6 per cent interest bill, and he knew that one would be passed by this legislature, if he was not particular about passing this bill to-day, but it had been carefully considered by the committee and he thought it was about as good a bill as would be presented.

Senator Cook said he would support a 6 per cent. bill, but he favored a postponement of the matter till Wednesday for further consideration. He spoke of a deficiency in the bill, which did not deal with the "discounting system," and also declared that the penalty provided for in the bill was not sufficient to make it of any force. He wished to pass a law concerning this matter which would effect the purposes for which it was intended.

Senator Fowler said the people were expecting this Legislature to pass a six per cent. interest bill that meansomethiag; and if this body failed to pass it, this hall would be conspicuous two years from now on account of the absence of the Senators now here. He also declared that the rate of six per cent. was enough, and that it would not drive money from the State. He said the proposed bill offered no protection to the small borrower, because in case the law was violated, the small borrower would be compelled to bring suit, under its provisions, to recover any usury; and in nine cases out of ten the borrower could not bear the expense of a suit. He offered an amendment making usury a misdemeanor.

Mr. Abell said the bill was his; he was proud of it, and did not want it killed by amendments or riders. He had pledged his constituents to use his best efforts to secure a six per cent law. Money was plentiful now at 8 per cent., and if the legal rate was made six per cent. to-morrow, the same amount of money would be furnished at that rate as is now furnished at 8. He went so far as to say that the amendments and riders offered to the bill on this floor were "coming from the banks;" but the Senators were sent here to represent the people. He had done his duty. He had introduced the bill. He had done the best he could, and if the Senate failed to pass the bill, he would go home and tell the people so; yes, he would tell them that a Fusion Legislature had killed his bill, and he would throw it in their faces in the next campaign.

When Senator Abell took his seat nearly half the Senators sprang from their seats and tried to secure recognition. Senator Fortune (Rep.) secured the floor and said he was going to put himself on record as favoring the bill reported by the committee. He favored a vote of six per cent because he thought that was all that money was worth. He would support that measure regardless of where it came from:—whether it had been introduced by a Populist, Republican or Democrat did not concern him. He was in favor of it, and in favor of it now.

Senator Mewborne (Pop.) said: "I am opposed to postponing this matter. We may as well face the Lion now. He has shaken his mane and rared, but I tell you he has met the common people in the Senate of North Carolina." He wanted to pass this bill, and then they could amend other sections so that proper penalties could be imposed. He was glad to see that Senator Abell had gotten in good company: but he wanted to remind that gentleman that his (Abell's) party had not taken this stand heretofore; for such a bill had been introduced here for several sessions past, and everyone of them had been killed by a Democratic legislature who had been defied and intimidated by the "lion with the shaking mane." "He may be here now: but we are going to pass a six per cent interest bill."

Senator Fowler insisted on his amendment for inflicting a penalty, and a sufficient penalty, for violation of the law, for othrewise the bill would not be effective.

Senator Moody said he would accept, for his amendment, the amendment of the Senator from Sampson, imposing a penalty.

Senator White, of Alexander, said he thought that Senator Cook's suggestions concerning a regulation of discounts, which were not dealt with by the present bill, constituted a matter of sufficient importance to permit a postponement of the matter.

Senator Paddison said there had been from time to time a disposition to dodge all financial matters. He wanted to face this matter now.

Senator Carver said he had not made any promises on this question during this campaign; and unlike some of his younger colleagues, he was not here having his way to come back two years from now; for, said he, "I don't want to come back. When you are all here making laws two years from now, I want to be in the woods catching foxes."

Senator Abell—"How many foxes did you ever catch?" (Senator Carver has a record of having caught about seven hundred).

Senator Carver—"You are out of order." Senator Carver said he was not in favor of the six per cent bill, but he would prefer to have it postponed for further consideration.

Senator Marshall was also in favor of postponement.

Senator Adams said it seemed to be the impression of the Senate that he and the Senator from Warren were seeking to delay the bill for the purpose of defeating it. Both of them were in favor of it and they were simply seeking to secure good legislation.

The previous question on the motion to postpone was then put, and the motion was carried by a vote of 25 to 19.

The interest bill will therefore be a special order for Wednesday.

A bill to extend the time of settling taxes by the sheriff of Currituck county, passed its second reading.

Senator Marshall was added to the committee on Insane asylums.

Senator Dalby offered the following as a resolution: There is a well-founded suspicion that it was drawn by Senator J. B. Parsons:

On six per cent. I am intent
To borrow or to loan;
For many days in anguish spent,
For many days we've groaned.

The people told us thus to vote!
Shall I their words disdain?
If I with them unfairly tote,
'Twill bring me grief and shame.

No more in halls of State I'll sit—
No vote for me—tis plain—
I'll simply pack my old grip sack,
And start home to remain.

I'll take my oars, shove off my boat,
And up salt river now;
And those whom once I used to greet,
Will see, me, never more.

### ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

HOUSE.

JANUARY 22,—12TH DAY.

House met at 10 o'clock, Speaker Walser in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Ball, of Newbern. The journal was read and approved.

MEMORIALS, RESOLUTIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Introduced by Mr. Ewart, motion in contest of Flake vs. Robinson.

STANDING COMMITTEES REPORT.

House bill 171. The committee on finance recommended that it do not pass. This was the bill to raise revenue for the public school fund from dealers in pistols and pistol cartridges, introduced by Mr. Yates of Richmond.

House bill 8, Judiciary committee recommend that it do not pass. Placed on the calendar.

House bill 121, Judiciary committee recommend that bill, as amended, do pass. This was the bill to amend chapter 474 of the Laws of 1893. The bill passed its three readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Lusk introduced House bill 224, Act for the relief of N. A. Reynolds, late tax collector of the city of Asheville, referred to committee of finance.

By Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, House bill 225, bill to aid public schools by local assessments. Referred to committee on education.

House bill 227, Bill to repeal chapter 9 of the Laws of 1885, by Mr. Wooten, of Lenoir. Referred to the Judiciary.

By Mr. French, House Res. 226, Resolved that all bills or resolutions which may grant money out of the treasury shall be referred to the committee on finance and no action shall be taken on such bills or resolutions until favorably reported on by the committee on finance, and that said committee be instructed to be ready to report, at any time, the amount appropriated at this session.

House bill 227.

House bill 228, by Mr. Howard, bill to establish an additional term of the Superior Court of the county of Edgecombe. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

House bill 229, by Mr. Reinhart, bill to amend section 1,291 of the Code.

House bill 230, Bill to amend chapter 453 of public Laws of 1893.

House bill 231, by Mr. Phillips, of Randolph, bill to authorize Joseph S. Swain, ex-sheriff, to collect arrears of taxes. Referred to committee on finance.

House bill 232 by Mr. Duncan, bill to amend chapter 43 Private Laws of 1893, and chapter 43 of the Laws of 1876-77. Referred to committee on finance.

House bill 233, by Mr. L. L. Smith, of Cleveland, bill to allow the citizens of Cleveland county to hold special election. Referred to committee on cities, towns and townships.

House bill 234, by Mr. Bean,—bill to amend section 1,285 sbdivision of the Code. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

House bill 235, by Mr. Mays by request, bill to allow Berry Yancey, an afflicted one-armed citizen, special privileges. Referred.

House bill 236, by Mr. Self, bill for the improvement of stock in the county of Chatham. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

House bill 237, by Mr. Vickers, bill to allow Trinity Land company to own and hold land in excess of 200 acres, to corporations.

House bill 238, Mr. Young asks consent to withdraw House bill 50 and substitute this bill in its place. Bill to provide for better drainage of Walnut creek. The bill is substituted.

Mr. Payne, petition for new county of Scotland: presented and referred.

House bill 239, by Mr. McCall, bill to incorporate the Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Charlotte. Referred to committee on insurance.

House bill 240, by Mr. Ewart by request, bill to establish a criminal court for the counties of Henderson, Rutherford and Polk. Referred to committee on finance.

House bill 241, by Mr. Elledge, bill to relive ex-sheriff of Wilkes county. Referred to committee on finance.

House bill 242, by Mr. McCall, bill to amend Section 272 of the Code. Referred to committee on judiciary.

House bill 245, by Mr. Flack, to abolish county board of education. Referred to committee on education.

Mr. Hileman moved that the special committee already appointed as committee on elections be also a committee on county government, be referred to that committee.

Mr. French calls up House bill 38 to incorporate Wampum cotton mills. Mr. McKenzie objected to the reading of the bill unless accompanied by a check of $25,00.

The gentleman withdrew his objections. Mr. Monroe objected.

Mr French moved that the rules be suspended, that the bill may be put upon its passage.

Mr. Kenzie said this was not a question of suspension of rules but of suspension of law. He called for a vote on the suspension of the rules. The motion to suspend the rules was passed by a vote of 36 to 34.

Messrs. Ray, Young, French and McCall continued to discuss the bill until it was withdrawn.

Mr. Lusk asked unanimous leave to withdraw House bill 117 and place it on the calendar. It was granted.

House bill 117 was then taken up, amended so as to take effect from and after its passage and put upon its passage.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

Mr. French moved that the House inform the Senate that they would be ready to enter upon the election of the two United States Senators at the hour of 12 m.

The motion prevailed and a message was sent to the Senate accordingly.

Mr. McKenzie made a speech against legislation in the interests of corporations and against the interests of taxpayers. He believed that every corporation ought to pay at least the cost of incharter.

Mr. Payne took issue with his friend. This charge was not put at $50 for purposes of economy. The State wishes to invite new industries, and we should not tax them too heavily for charters.

Mr. Monroe thought the purpose of this law was a good one.

A thing is worth what it costs. It costs at least $5,000 to charter any one of these corporations through the Legislature. He believed that the true purpose was to keep these bills out of the Legislature. Therefore he was in favor of continuing the tax of $50.

Mr. Turner was in favor of letting the law of 50 remain as it is. If corporation was worth anything it could afford to pay $50 for a charter.

Mr. Smith, of Gates, was opposed to this law on general principles.

Mr. Dalton was in favor of the bill to reduce the fee from 100 to 50 for a charter.

Mr. Lusk was opposed to the views of economy advanced by the gentleman of Wayne. The expense of this body is $200 a day. The speech of the gentleman from Wayne cost this body about $100. That fee would have been sufficient to pay for two charters.

McKenzie: "Is it not conceded that the corporations brought the county to what it is now?"

Mr. Lusk: "No, sir! I believe the gentleman's party did it."

Mr. Smith: If a speech of 10 minutes cost $100, what will a speech of 12 minutes cost?—Laughter.

Mr. Ray: If the speech of the gentleman from Wayne cost the people $100 the speech the gentleman from Buncombe cost the state $50 by careful calculation. Laughter.

Mr. Winborn read the laws on the subject and commented on them. He favored a reduction of the fee to $25.

Mr. McCall spoke on the bill.

Mr. Peebles offered an amendment to repeal the laws of 1891, and place the law where it stood before that legislation.

The motion on Mr. Peebles' amendment was lost—yeas, 47; nays, 50.

Mr. Peebles then offered a substitute, the effect of which would be to make the law stand just where it was prior to 1893.

Mr. Smith, of Gates, offered an amendment to the substitute, which excepted all charitable, religious, and educational institutions, and required all other cor

THE CAUCASIAN

RALEIGH N. C., JAN. 24, 18 5

## WAKE COUNTY.

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On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞We wish to request our readers when writing to any of the above companies to say that you saw the advertisement in THE CAUCASIAN.

SPECIAL CLUB RATES:

**The Daily Caucasian for the session of the General Assembly, in clubs of ten, for $7.50; in clubs of five for $4.00. Single copy for the session 90 cents.**

A special offer. THE DAILY CAUCASIAN the remainder of the session of the General Assembly in clubs of ten for $7.50, in clubs of five for $4.00, single copy for 90 cents. Every member of the General Assembly should take advantage of this rate to send the paper to his constituents.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

**A Testimonial of High Merit.**

Mr. Frank Tisdale, advance agent for Harriette Weems Company, of New York, came in a day or two ago to give us some job work and says:

"Since you did work for me last fall I have traveled through North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, but have never been able to get any work done at as low a price as yours, nor any that gave better satisfaction. I shall try and get my present company to have a big lot done here, for there is no other printing office in the whole country that can do work as cheap as she wants it except you."

Any one having any job work to be done can rely on getting it done in our office at a moderate price, and can testify to the moderate charges.

We can save the State some money if they see fit to contract with us for the public printing. Mr. Tisdale has been in all the important towns in the States named, and has had work done in every one of them. We never saw Mr. Tisdale till he came to give us work. Low prices made him our friend. BARNES BROS.

Let every friend of good government get up a club for THE CAUCASIAN.

**Wake County Alliance.**

The Wake county Alliance will meet in Raleigh, on Tuesday Jan. 31. A full delegation is desired. The National Alliance meets on Tuesday following. On account of rain no meeting was held on Jan. 10. By order of the President

Rolesville, N. C., Jan. 21, 1895.

L. N. BARNES,
Sec. Wake county Alliance.

Forsyth county Farmers Alliance held its first regular quarterly session of 1895, at Spanish Grove school house Jan. 12. There was quite a revival of old-time interest manifested, which is a good sign that the order is arousing from its lethergy.

The following resolutions was unanimously adopted, and ordered printed.

Resolved, That we instruct our representatives in the legislature to secure the passage of a law that will prevent double taxation, as in the case of land and mortagages on the same, and we further instruct them to oppose all appropriations of public money to the State University, or any other institution of which the benefits do not go directly to all the people of the State.

E. A. CONRAD,
Sec. N. C. F. A.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. R. Smith, Mt. Olive, N. C., J. H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C., R. H. Holliday, Clinton. N. C., and all Druggists.

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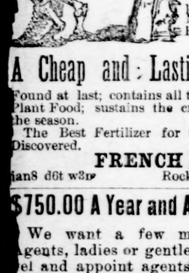

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A Cheap and Lasting Manure

Found at last; contains all the Elements of Plant Food; sustains the crop throughout the season.

The Best Fertilizer for the Money yet Discovered.

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$750.00 A Year and All Expenses

We want a few more General Agents, ladies or gentlemen, to travel and appoint agents on our new publications. Full particulars given on application. If you apply please send references, and state business experience, age and send photograph. If you cannot travel, write us for terms to local canvassers. Dept, Rave, S. I. Bell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 18-13t.

NOTICE.

I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 382, and one will be sent you free.

## ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

(Continued from 2nd page.)

plus under the potent hand of the present Secretary of Grover, the Great. Like the three hundred Spartans in the pass of Thermopylæ, he has ever stood willing and ready to interpose his own body between the homes, firesides and industries of the people of "The Sunny South" and the abortive attempts at legislation, urged on by the insane rabble of an infuriated Democracy. At the close of the "The Wars of the Roses," upon the ensanguined Bosworth Field, the traitorous Richard III., lost his life and his crown, and the white rose grew paler still upon the tattered ensigns of the vanquished hosts of York; and as Sir William Stanley placed the crown of England upon the head of Henry, Earl of Richmond and Duke of Lancaster, the red rose blushed a still more crimson here upon the banners of the victorious army of that party that was to again bring peace and prosperity to the English realm.

And now, at the close of this less sanguinary conflict, with the enemy flying in ungallant haste, and the red rose of victory blushing in effulgent glory upon our banners, I now have the honor to take up the mantle of the fallen Vance and place it upon the shoulders of his more than worthy successor—the Honorable Jeter C. Pritchard, of Madison county.

Mr. Ewart, of Henderson, endorsed the nomination of Mr. Pritchard. He said he had long known him as a brave, noble man and a man of the strictest integrity.

Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, followed Mr. Ewart, seconding the nomination of Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. Ray made a stirring Democratic speech and wound up by placing in nomination Hon. Lee S. Overman, of Rowan, amid great applause on the Democratic side. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Robinson, of Anson. The roll of members was called and the result announced was Pritchard 73; Overman 41.

Nominations then being in order for the long term Senator to succeed General Ransom.

Mr. Mitchell, of Franklin, said:

"MR. SPEAKER: I rise to put in nomination a man whom I can truthfully say from the depths of my heart, I love. He needs no eulogy at my hands because he is known not only throughout North Carolina, but throughout the United States. He is more loved and hated than any other man in the

HON. MARION BUTLER.

State—loved because he has always espoused the cause of the common people; hated because he is a bitter foe to monopoly and oppression. I rejoice that he is to take the place of Senator Ransom and in taking the place of this distinguished Senator, I know the people of North Carolina will not be misrepresented. There is great rejoicing among all the friends of reform. When he was nominated in caucus I saw men so full of joy that they rejoiced with tears in their eyes. As he stood in the past amid misrepresentation, abuse and ostracism, for the rights of the people, so will he stand in the future as their champion and defender. I have the honor to place in nomination the Hon. Marion Butler, of North Carolina.

Mr. Phillips, of Pitt, followed in remarks as follows:

MR. PHILLIPS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker and House of Representatives, It affords me exceeding great pleasure to second the nomination of the Hon. Marion Butler. He needs no eulogy at my hands, for he is known throughout the length and breadth of these United States, and when I re-member how the battering rams of his enemies were turned upon him, slander, derision and showers of rotten eggs, he as a noble hero stood as firm as the mountains in its bed, (Applause) and all the vilification and abuse that could be heaped upon him, he has always been found in the front ranks, with banner in hand, leading the reformers to victory with the battle cry "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Mr. Speaker, I was forcibly struck with the statement of the gentleman on the otherside of the house when he said the more you persecuted a man the sooner he would rise to fame and honor, and I know no man that it is more applicable to than the Hon. Marion Butler (Applause) of Sampson county.

In connection with this, Mr. Speaker I will quote a little scripture. "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil a gainst you falsely for my sake; rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven, (U. S. Senate) for so persecuted they the Prophets wnich were before you." (Applause).

Mr. Speaker, being so anxious to cast my vote for Mr. Butler I will not longer detain you, believing that he will fill the office of United States Senator with credit to himself and honor to the grand old State of North Carolina. I therefore second his nomination.

Mr. Monroe, of Wayne, spoke as follows:

The office of Senator, in all ages and in all countries, has been considered a place of great honor and responsibility, and has been given, as a reward for the highest attainments and most devoted services, by an admiring and grateful people. In no country or age has the position been one of greater responsibility and honor than in the United States.

No State in this great Union has been represented in this august tribunal by men of more conspicuous ability and unsullied patriotism than has North Carolina; and no Senator has been more conspicuous for these attainments than Senator M. W. Ransom. It is no mean compliment, therefore, to any man, for the Democratic party to consider him a worthy successor of all these great men, and a fit successor to the present incumbent. Thomas W. Mason is such a man. In all the relations of life he has shed lustre upon his State, and added new graces and honor to the name of man. Tender, brave, educated, refined; with hate in his heart for none; loving and beloved by all, and popularly called, by those who have known him longest and best, as the "Old Patriot." If elected to the United States Senate, he will charm that great assembly by his elegance of manner and power of eloquence, and add new honors to his beloved mother, the Old North State.

I therefore take pleasure in presenting to this House a candidate for the position now held by Matt W. Ransom, the nominee of the Democratic caucus, the Hon. Thomas W. Mason, of Northampton.

Mr. Grizzard, of Halifax, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Smith, of Gates, seconded the nomination of Mr. Mason, in a very good address. There were, he said, two classes of reformers, and he would ascribe honesty to both. One class looks only to the wrongs of a certain part of the people. The other looked at the wrongs and oppressions of the whole people and sought to remedy them by legislation for the good of all. The Bible which had been quoted on the other side, said, "Be not unequally yoked together with unbelievers." His friend had not joined hands with the enemies of reform, etc., etc. [We'd like to give the whole of Mr. Smith's speech, but the printersays we have too much copy already.]

The tellers were slow in announcing the result, and Mr. Hileman, addressing the speaker, said pleasantly: "It seems that the canvassing board are very slow in arriving at a decision. We will seriously object to any of the districts being thrown out." The vote was the same as in the first instance—Butler 73, Mason 41, the Republicans and Populists voting solidly together and the Democrats voting solid and alone.

Mr. W. H. Worth then came forward and was sworn in as State Treasurer by Hon. Walter Clark, of the Supreme court.

Mr. Ewart called for the reading of the report in answer to House resolution 68. This answer contains a report of the employees of the capitol. [See this paper page 4.] Mr. Ewart said: "The compensation of clerks and doorkeepers was fixed by a Democratic legislature. I don't see why a clerk or an assistant clerk should receive more than a member. As this was a reform Legislature we ought to repeal any law that fixes the pay of a clerk at a greater price than that of a member. It appears now, said he, that the statement in the News and Observer headed "Laborer Walser," that this General Assembly had increased the pay-roll $3,570, was untrue. Now, I say we favor retrenchment and reform. We do not propose to squander the money of the taxpayers of North Carolina, as you said we would.

Mr. Ray undertook to defend the table in the News and Observer by saying it was taken from the records.

Mr. Lineback said he saw in the list of employes in the News and Observer's report the name of Robert Phipps at $1 a day. He was certain that Robert Phipps had never been in Raleigh.

Mr. Turner: "Does not the gentleman know that a number of pages were employed for only two days in the capitol, and that it is unfair to put them down on the regular pay-roll and charge up their salary for a whole session, as the News and Observer has done?"

Mr. Young also spoke of the injustice done in charging up day laborers who were only employed at the capitol a day or two to clean up at the beginning of the session.

The report was referred to the committee on salaries and fees.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Baker, Davis, and Williams of Warren, on account of sickness.

The enrolling committee made report of the following Senate bills as having been enrolled, and they were properly referred, viz.: Senate bills 17, 38, 26, 45, 73, 54, 76, and resolutions 85, 108, 147, 83, and 12.

The Chair added Mr. Croom to the committees on finance, insurance, and penal institutions.

Mr. Lee was added to the committees on counties and towns, and insane asylum.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

**Political Points.**

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 23.—The Legislature in joint session today elected Stephen B. Elkins to succeed Johnson N. Camden as United States Senator. At a special meeting of the two Houses yesterday, Elkins received a majority in the House, but in the Senate the vote was a tie, owing to H. B. Lockney, Fusion-Republican, voting for a Popblist.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 23.—Both houses met in joint session to-day and verified the vote of yesterday on United States Senator, declaring R. F. Pettigrew elected. The Senate passed the re-submission bill by a vote of 24 to 19.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 23.—Senator Dolph failed of election in the joint session of the legislature this afternoon, receiving only 44 votes—two short of a majority.

**The Nicaragua Canal Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Quay to-day offered an amendment to the Nicaragua canal bill, providing that the bill shall not take effect until the United States shall secure by treaty the right to fortify garrisons at the ends of the canal, both on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; to maintain armed vessels on the Lake of Nicaragua, and to move military forces through Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Delicate Or Debilitated Women

SHOULD USE

BRADFIELD'S

Female Regulator.

Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties, and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.

My wife, who was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well. —J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.

Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

BEYOND COMPARISON

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

**Subscribe for the Daily Caucasian. A special rate of only $1.00 for the Session of the Legislature.**

Every member of the General Assembly is highly interested that his constituents should get a correct report of the proceedings of the General Assembly. See the special rate which we offer for the remainder of the session. Ten copies for $7.50.

## COUNTY ROADS.

Our cities and towns are becoming overpopulous, because of their great advantages for the accumulation of money, while the country districts are becoming rapidly depopulated.

For this state of affairs the roads of the country are in a great measure responsible. The country require facilities of easy communication among themselves and with the markets of trade.

What is the remedy? Better highways.

How are we to make this much needed improvement?

On this point we need hesitate but little, as it could scarcely be worse no matter what system should be adopted. However, the making and maintaining of the roads, and by what system. The interest of the whole people will be best subserved, is the question for discussion.

The next question which presents itself is that of laborers and of whom they should consist. In order to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this, it will be necessary to discuss it from three standpoints, viz. the present system, paid labor and convict labor.

At this writing I will omit computing the cost of the first and second, as I have carefully done so and find that convict labor offers the greatest advantages.

Unquestionably there is no more vital question before the people of North Carolina to day than the road question and the convict problem is bearing upon it. The solution of the one implies a settlement of the other, because through the employment of convicts upon the public roads is offered a rational solution of the road question; and I claim the maintenance of the roads by convict labor is the only possible satisfactory adjustment of the problem of the proper disposition to be made of the convicts. Recently a great tidal wave of public opinion in favor of working the convicts upon the roads has enveloped the State, so that, if the question were submitted to the suffrage of the people, it would undoubtedly receive their overwhelming vote and indorsement.

On the roads they not competing with free labor, which has been the cause of serious trouble in other States.

There are now in this State 1,200 male penitentiary convicts and about 400 sentenced to the roads in their respective counties. Then it would not be an exaggerated statement to say there are 1,600 convicts that would be available for road work.

Now we will glance at the cost of convict labor, taking Wake county as a guide. Our road convicts for the year 1894, cost, including guarding, rent of quarters, boarding and medical attendance 20 1-2 cents per convict per day; and not more than thirty-one and a half cents per convict per day, including salaries of officers, interest on road implements, maintenance of horses and incidentals; a saving of 42 per cent. over the paid labor. The question of distribution would naturally arise, which should have the most careful thought. They might be distributed among the counties of the State according to road population—that is the population subject to road duty as at present, and do away with the road tax system of personal service, which is an absolute failure and needs no discussion.

Lifetime convicts can easily be arranged for by employing them in making brick, pipe, shoes etc., to on the roads, in building bridges, culberts, draining etc., while the female convicts can be employed in the making of convict clothing and laundrying. Road funds are required and cannot be avoided; and it is nothing but fair and just that every citizen liable to road duty should pay a stipulated sum as a road tax, in virtue of his release from all road duty. It will also be just that an AD VALOREM property tax should be levied in addition, since property owners receive the greater benefit from good roads.

W. C. McMACKIN,
Sup'r. of Roads.

MEN IN A HURRY

often eat food insufficiently or not properly cooked. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia and sour stomach and immediately relieve headache.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through our nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box

**Only One Term for the President.**

Washington, Jan. 23.—The House committee on the election of President and Vice-President today agreed to report a joint resolution amending the constitution so as to provide that the President shall be eligible to service but one term. There was one dissenting vote.

DID YOU EVER

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now add get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at J. R. Smith's, Mt. Olive, N. C.; J. H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C.; R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C., and all druggists.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Secretary Gresham to-day submitted to Congress an estimate for an appropriation of $6,000 for the execution of the obligations of the United States, and the protection of its interests and property in the Samoan Islands.

## SWORN EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.

**In Alabama Elections—Reform Movement to Crush Ballot Box Stuffing.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 23.—The House was treated to a sensation today. Representative J. C. Minning, of Clay county, rose to a question of personal privilege in reply to a resolution introduced yesterday by Representative Dale, of Wilcox, which Manning interpreted as reflecting on his New Orleans speech. The resolution criticised, as untrue, the statement that Alabama did not have a republican form of government. Manning said he had in his hand sworn evidence to prove that frauds were committed in Wilcox and other counties. He said those who followed Houston to reclaim the State from carpet-bag rule were now in the reform movement to reclaim Alabama from ballot box stuffing domination. These utterances caused intense excitement. Mr. Knight, of Hale, rose to a point of order, and stated that the resolution did not refer to Manning, and that he was out of order. Manning thereupon sat down.

DARED TO A TRIAL.

**The Daily Pilot Defies a Suit for Fifty Thousand Dollars.**

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 23.—Today attorneys filed memorandum notice of a libel suit of John E. Massey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction against the Daily Pilot, alleging damages at $50,000; the declaration specifying particular libels to be hereafter filed. The Pilot published facts concerning the making of State school book contracts with the American Book Trust, and suspicious transactions connected with Massey's conduct contemporaneously, that he claims cast upon him the suspicion that he was bribed. The Pilot re-affirms its publications and dares Massey to the trial of the suit.

**The Raleigh at Newport.**

Newport, R. I., Jan. 23.—The cruiser Raleigh arrived here this morning from Norfolk and her torpedo outfit consisting of four Whitehead and two Howell torpedoes will be placed on board immediately. As soon as she receives the torpedoes she will sail to join Admiral Meade's squadron.

Mrs. M. E. Wade
Stonewall, Tenn.

A Helpless Invalid

Kidney and Liver Trouble and Nervous Debility

16 Years of Suffering Ended by Taking Hood's.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"The effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my case have been truly marvelous. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever taken. For 16 years I was troubled with torpid liver, kidney trouble and nervous debility, and was

A Helpless Invalid.

I have been taking Hode's Sarsaparilla for three months and I feel that I am cured. I feel better now than I have for sixteen years. I thank God first, for my health, and C. I. Hood & Co., second, for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have recommended it to all my neighbors and several of them are using Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results. I am 53 years old and feel better than I did at 40." MRS. E. WADE, Stonewall, Tenn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

**Beardley's Squadron to go to Sea at Once.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—It is expected at the Navy department that three of Admiral Beardley's squadron, now at Mare Island, California, will put to sea immediately. The vessels are the Bennington, Alert and Ranger. As stated in the dispatches several days ago, Secretary Herbert has decided that it would be better to send the ships to sea in active service rather than to allow them to remain tied up at Mare Island navy yard. Orders were accordingly sent Admiral Beardsley to get the ships off as soon as possible, sending them wherever he pleased so long as they were not far away from telegraph communication with instructions to cruise off the Pacific coast. The Ranger and Alert were at that time in readiness and about a week's work was necessary to put the Bennington in shape for sea; hence it is assured here that the three vessels will get away from Mare Island very shortly.

P. P. P.

(Prickly Ash, Polk Root and Potassium.)

MAKES MARVELOUS CURES IN BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA.

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

In blood poison, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter scaldhead, we say without fear of contradiction that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned, and whose blood is in impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood-cleansing properties of P. P. P. [Prickly Ash, Pook Root and Potassium]. For sale by all druggists.

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Howard Jolly, who was indicted for embezzlement of funds of the C. O. & S. W. and Cotton Belt railroad, which he represented here as agent, was released today on $3,000 bail.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at J. R. Smith's Mt. Olive, N. C.; J. R. Hall & Son, Goldsboro, N. C.; R. H. Holliday, Clinton N. C. Regular size 50c. and $1 00

Wood's Grass and Clover Seeds..

Have obtained the highest reputation for purity, cleanliness and germination, causing our business in the same to become one of the largest in the United States. Handling these Seeds in the large quantities that we do, also enables us to sell same at the lowest possible prices, quality considered. WOOD'S SEED BOOK gives the fullest information about Grasses and Clovers—sells the different sorts are adapted for—best combinations to give largest results in hay or pasturage—care of pastures and meadows, &c., &c. A postal will bring this book to you. Prices and samples of Grass and Clover Seeds sent on application.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

Announcement

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CAROLINAS AND OF THE SOUTHEAST

The Charlotte Observer makes an announcement of more than ordinary interest. By special arrangement with the publishers of that greatest of all reference libraries, The Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth (latest) edition, we are enabled for a short time to place this King of Books within easy reach of every reader. This edition is bound in

28 Royal Octavo Volumes

And is the only complete and unabridged edition of this great work in existence revised to date. That some sort of an Encyclopedia is a necessity, all must acknowledge. That the great BRITANNICA is the very best Encyclopædia, none will deny. Only its great cost—$125 for the Scribner Edition, $200 for the Edinburgh Edition—has prevented its purchase heretofore. At these prices none but the rich could afford to own it. We offer for a limited time to the readers of THE OBSERVER an edition superior even to the costly Edinburgh Edition at the unheard of introductory rate of

TEN CENTS A DAY

For this small outlay you can secure these 28 Royal octavo volumes, complete and unabridged, revised to date. The Britannica itself needs no endorsement. For 119 years it has stood the crowning work of our English language, the noblest work in all literature, the one only adequate representative of the advanced thought and scholarship of the world. It is the only Encyclopædia in which each principal subject is treated by an acknowledged authority upon that subject. No other Encyclopædia has given Ten Thousand Dollars for a single article, nor Six Hundred Dollars a page for written matter. The fact that

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Was expended in its preparation, requiring the labor of 2,000 of the world's greatest scholars, tells the story of its exalted superiority. Over 600 American authors were employed on American subjects and American institutions.

The Edition We Offer

To our readers comprises many features worthy of special mention.

1. A thorough equipment of new maps up to date, costing $30,000 to produce.

2. The American Copyright Articles, rewritten to date by eminent American writers. In other respects this Edition is word for word, line for line, page for page, identical with the expensive Edinburgh Edition, costing $8.00 per volume.

3. But the crowning feature of this Edition is its American Additions and Revisions, prepared under the supervision of that widely known Encyclopædic Editor, W. H. DEPUY, D.D., LL. D., assisted by a corps of trained writers, thoroughly revising the entire work to date.

Not only are all Scientific and Historical Subjects brought absolutely up to date, but a vast fund of new information is added, relating to the material, social, industrial and educational progress of the world, together with many thousand New Biographies not in the original Edition nor in any other Encyclopædia.

For a Short Time

This elegant Reference Library will be offered to subscribers of THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER at remarkably low introductory prices, and on terms so easy as to seem almost ludicrous.

There are four styles of binding, and all styles have double-hinged, flexible backs, sewed precisely like an Oxford Teacher's Bible, so that they are durable and convenient. It is an actual fact that this book is more strongly bound than the Edition which is sold for $8.00 per volume.

Upon application we will send you description and prices of the various styles, and you may select any style of binding you choose and have the privilege of paying for it at the rate of 10 cents a day, half the set being delivered to you at once; or, we will deliver the entire set of 28 volumes on payment of $5.00 per month. All charges paid by us to any railroad station in the United States.

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The Cook's Puzzle

How to avoid sodden pastry?

The Problem is Solved by the production of our New Shortening

COTTOLENE

which makes light, crisp, healthful, wholesome pastry. Mrs. McBride, Marion Harland, and other expert Cooking authorities endorse COTTOLENE. YOU can't afford to do without COTTOLENE.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
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DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

EGGS WANTED.

I have established an "Egg Exchange" at Raleigh by permission of State Alliance. Highest cash price paid. Send for instructions.

W. S. BARNES, MANAGER,
("Egg Exchange,")
Sept. 20 tf. Raleigh, N. C.

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THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Scientists tell us that there are

10 Pounds of glue

in every man's body. We intend to

STICK

to the low prices at which we are selling goods, if it uses up our entire supply. We don't know what

YOU WANT,

but we have it. It is in

OUR STORE.

Come to see us and you shall have it at a price that will make you stick to us.

A. J. Harrell & Son,

(On Walnut Street, at the Centennial Pump.)

Feb. 1–1y Goldsboro, N. C.

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*SHIPPERS of COUNTRY PRODUCE*

ALSO DEALERS IN

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☞Kerosene Oil a Specialty—we keep the best made. Be sure to see our "Paragon Oil Can," the greatest novelty and convenience out.

MAXWELL & McGEE,
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You can find anything in the Jewelry line, Watches, Clocks, Chains, Silver and Silver plated ware, Hair pins, Belts with sterling silver buckles and anything else. You can have your watch, clock or anything of jeweler repaired and guaranteed to give satisfaction. You can have the Best Engraving done on anything. WHERE? At L. D. GIDDENS' JEWELRY STORE, No. 88 West Centre St., Next the Street Clock, GOLDSBORO, - - - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

PARRISH'S WAREHOUSE.

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LEAF TOBACCO.

It is no doubt the Largest and Best Lighted Warehouse in North Carolina. You will always find the best accommodations for man and horses, as well as get full market prices for all grades of your Tobacco.

Capt. E. J. Parrish has been in the Warehouse business for more than 21 years, and always works hard to get every cent he can for his customers.

Mr. John W. Pope, who was manager of the Alliance Warehouse, is now with the Parrish Warehouse as General Manager, and will look after your interest, and hopes his friends will come to see him.

You can do as well at Parrish's Warehouse as you can anywhere and none will appreciate your patronage more than Capt. Parrish.

Try him with your next load. Large demands for Smokers, Cutters and Wrappers. Business always dispatched with promptness and accuracy and full market prices always obtained at

Parrish's Warehouse,

DURHAM, N. C.

dec 6—2mos]

CAN WE BECOME ACQUAINTED?

One of our nine linen tape measures sent free to every correct answer to our above puzzle.

MEN'S CUSTOM-made, all-wool pants. Lowest prices on record for quality. Send your waist and inside leg measure, and $1.75 and we will promptly forward to any address in the United States, express or mail prepaid, a pair of our heavy weight, dark silver-gray, fine striped all-wool pants, fit guaranteed or money refunded. These pants are a special bargain, and our leader. Stylish pattern, pleasing and modest. Men's Pants Samples sent free to any address. Prices ranging $1.75 and upwards. We pay forwarding charges.

ALLIANCE CLOTHING CO
146 Franklin St., - BOSTON, MASS

The "Hustlers" Still Hustling.

Preparatory to taking an inventory on the first of March, we will, from now till then, endeavor to make that work as light as possible by reducing our stock.

In order to do so we propose to give our customers

BARGAINS IN OUR LINE

That will convince them that we mean

WHAT WE SAY.

While we never make it a rule to sell for as small profits as it will justify us in doing.

For the next sixty days we propose to make things "hustle."

☞Come and be convinced.

Ed. L. Edmundson & Bro.,

THE HUSTLERS,

Goldsboro, - - - North Carolina.

He used Powell's Fertilizers.

If you raise

Tomatoes Potatoes
Cabbage Berries
Peas and other Melons
Trucking Crops

for Northern and Western Markets,

POWELL'S

GREEN-BAG Fertilizers,

*the highest grade fertilizers made,*

are the kind you need.

Send for circular telling all about them.

POWELL FERTILIZER & CHEM. CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fertilizer manufacturers, importers and dealers in Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Concentrated Acid Phosphate, and all kinds of Fertilizing Materials.

THE DAILY CAUCASIAN during the Legislature $1.00.

If you can't get rid of that old hacking cough, your lungs are sore and your constitution run down, get a bottle of Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with the Hypophosphites, and we guarantee that you went know yourself in 30 days, for it will make a new person of you.

Only for sale and made at

Miller's Drug Store,

Feb. 1–1y.] Goldsboro, N. C.

UTOPIAN INSTITUTE

Prepares pupils for college or to teach. Board from $6 to $8 per month.

Tuition from $1 to $2.50.

J. R. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL,
jan 10 1mw Clayton, N. C.

Excellent Two-Horse Farm for Rent or Lease.

Within two miles of Davidson College; good soil; near markets; enclosed pastures; good buildings; fine schools, &c. See H. M. Sloan, Davidson College, or John F. Oates, Charlotte. R. BARRINGER.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING. $5. CORDOVA $4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST CONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, M

# The County Government.

(Continued from 1st page.)

make the marriage license fee $1.50.

By Senator Grant, S. B. 104, changing the time for holding courts in Pender and Jones counties.

Also, S. B. 105, to amend chapter 317, Laws 1879, creating a State board of health, and authorizing the election of county physicians.

Senator Stephens was added to the joint committee on justices of the peace.

Senator Sigmon was added to the committee on penal institutions.

Senator Hoover was added to the committee on military affairs.

Senator Lindsay was added to the committee on education.

A report was received from the Secretary of State concerning insurance companies doing business in North Carolina, stating that there were 107 general insurance agents in the State, which paid in license fees about $1,000 annually. All the companies but three are foreign.

A message was received from the House of Representatives stating, among other things, that it had passed House bill — to reduce the official bond of the sheriff of Pitt county. Ordered to be placed on the calendar.

Senate bill to amend chapter 258, Laws of 1891, to protect owners of stock in Hyde county, passed its second and third readings.

Senate bill 55, to amend the charter of the town of Mt. Airy, was put on its second reading. The bill provides for the establishment of two voting wards of nearly equal strength in the town of Mt. Airy on or before January, 1896, and imposes a license tax of fifty dollars per month, instead of fifty dollars per annum, on dealers in malt liquors, provided the sale of liquors be approved by a vote of the citizens. The bill passed its second reading.

S. B. 105, a bill from the House, to reduce the official bond of the sheriff of Pitt county to $60,000, and giving the sheriff the right of appeal from the decision of the county commissioners in certain causes, was put on its second reading.

Senator Forbes, of Pitt, spoke to the bill and urged its passage as a matter of justice to the people.

Senator Mewborne, speaking on the bill, reverted to the importance of official bonds, declaring that they should not be too small and that they should not be too large. He cited the fact that the total collections of taxes in Pitt county amounted to about $30,000, and therefore he thought a bond of $60,000 would amply protect the public fund of that county. He said the bond was not for the special benefit of any particular sheriff, for an officer of any party could have the advantage of its provisions. He did not think the Populist sheriff-elect would be accepted by the county commissioners of Pitt, no matter what bond he offered; and he therefore favored the provision which gave the right of appeal from the decision of the commissioners—"that august body of men whose powers apparently were as wide as the earth—as nigh as the heavens and went down to the lowest depths." It was almost necessary, when anything was desired of them, to write a note on gilt edge paper, perfume it highly—get on a white horse, and going before the county commissioners ask them if they won't please do so and so."

Senator Forbes desired to correct a statement made by him under misapprehension. He had stated that the commissioners of Pitt county raised the sheriff's bond from $72,000 to $92,000, but he had since ascertained that the bond had been raised to only $79,000. He desired to apologize for any unfair or misleading statement concerning this matter. In answer to a question by Senator Dowd, Senator Forbes said that the tax receipts of Pitt county had been increased by about $1,500 on account of the addition of a railroad to the taxable property of the county. This item was the reason assigned by the county commissioners of Pitt for raising the sheriff's bond.

Senator Adams appreciated the action of the Senator from Pitt in correcting the statements he had made.

Senator Dowd said he was glad to hear Senator Forbes correct his statements, and he understood his action to remove the harsh accusations against the county commissioners of Pitt. He would now support the bill; and he would go further than that, for in any case in which it was proven that any commissioners of any county had unjustly used the power vested in them, he would stand for calling them to strict account regardless of party or politics.

Senate bill to amend the charter of Mt. Airy with reference to graded schools was taken from the calendar, and passed its second reading.

S. bill 73, to incorporate the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance company, of Greensboro, N. C., passed its second and third readings.

S. bill 17, for the relief of W. J. Sutton, sheriff of Bladen county, passed its second reading.

A report from the State University, through the president, Dr. Geo. T. Winston, was submitted to the Senate and referred to the committee on education.

Senate resolution 83, with reference to immigration and investment of capital in North Carolina, was taken up and passed its second and third readings. This is a resolution of Senator Sigmon, of Catawba, officially declaring the advantages of North Carolina which are open to investors, health-seekers, and home-seekers. He had intended to ask the State for a small appropriation for disseminating his declaration, but has since decided to do this with his own money.

A message was received from the House announcing that that body had adopted a resolution to adjourn until next Monday, observing Saturday as a holiday in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and asking the concurrence of the Senate. The Senate amended the resolution so as to meet on Saturday at 10 o'clock and adjourn at 12.

PROVISIONS OF BILLS.

S. B. 91, presented by Senator Ammons, to amend the constitution, provides that no public officer of this State shall use passes on railroads or any frank or franking privilege from any telegraph or telephone company. There is a provision that this amendment shall be submitted to the qualified voters at the next general election for approval or disapproval.

S. B. 93 is a bill providing that witnesses may be compelled to attend and give evidence in trials of contested seats in the General Assembly; that evidence so given shall not be used to prosecute the person testifying, and that he shall not be liable to indictment or punishment for the offence in which his testimony may be given.

Senate bill 100, provides for a legal rate of interest of six per cent.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19TH—9TH DAY.

The House met at 10 a. m, Mr. Ewart, of Henderson, in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Bull, of Newbern. It was understood on yesterday that there would be no legislation today. The committee on enrolled bills reported that the bill for the relief of the sheriff of Pitt county, having passed its three readings in both houses, had been properly enrolled, and was ready to be recorded.

The usual course in such cases is for the committee on enrollment to simply report the correct enrollment of the bill, have the Speaker sign it in open session, and the Clerk make an entry of it on his docket. In this instance, however, Mr. Wiliams, (Rep.), projected a discussion by moving to adopt the report. Mr. Peebles, (Dem.), rose to inquire if there was not an understanding that there was to be no legislation on this day. He called for the ayes and noes on the motion. The call was not sustained. An effort was made to get enough Democrats to leave the House to break a quorum.

The effort was unsuccessful.

Mr. Lusk gave notice to the filibusters on the other side that they were going to remain in continuous session, even till Monday morning, in order to make this bill a law; for unless it does become a law before Monday it will not bring the relief intended, as that was the limit allowed for giving the bond.

The motion then passed, and the House adjourned till Monday.

COMMENTS.

The obstruction to legislation caused by a few lawyers on the Democratic side has already cost the tax-payers of North Carolina several thousand dollars in expenses of the Legislature. It is unfortunate for the people that much of this obstruction is caused by members whose seats are being contested, and that under the present law they have to pay the salaries of two men instead of one to represent them.

Mr. Croom, of Pender, who was seated yesterday, is the largest man in the House.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Branson. His invocation was for ability and wisdom on the part of legislators to avoid mistakes, and that great good might come to the State through their work.

The committee on enrolled bills reported that the bill to reduce the official bond of the sheriff of Pitt county had passed both Houses and had been enrolled.

Senator Lindsay introduced S. B. 106, to reduce the expenditure of public institutions 33⅓ per cent. and to provide for an election of boards of directors therefor. Referred to the committee on finance.

S. B. 17, for the relief of W. J. Sutton, sheriff of Bladen county, passed its third reading.

Senate bill to amend the charter of the town of Mt. Airy, providing for the establishment of graded schools, passed its third reading.

Senate bill No. 5, relating to the working of convicts on farms in Bertie county, was re-referred to the committee on judiciary.

At the request of Senator Cook, S. B. 104, H. B. 75, relating to the charter of the town of Winston, was withdrawn from the committee and placed on the calendar.

S. B. 13, relating to costs in criminal cases, which had been unfavorably reported by the judiciary committee, was taken from the calendar and re-referred.

This bill provided certain duties to be performed by the county commissioners.

Senator Moody, (Rep.), of Haywood, expressed some doubt as to the existence of the office of county commissioner for any considerable length of time, and the bill was re-referred to be revised to meet that possible contingency. The bill was introduced by Senator Paddison (Pop.).

Senate bill 114, House bill 15, relating to the charter of the town of Winston, was taken from the calendar and passed its second reading.

Senate bill 21, to provide for the registration of chattel mortgages separate from real estate mortgages, was tabled.

Senate bill —, to extend the time within which corporations shall begin work, and to amend the charter of the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston railroad, passed its second and third readings.

Senate bill 42, to make the call of the governor for Thanksgiving orthodox, was put on its second reading.

Senator Lindsay, who introduced the bill, said that in the domain of politics religion was frequently driven out, and therefore his bill might seem silly. He thought, however, that when the stated time for calling on the people by proclamation of the Governor came, there might be something special to give thanks for. The custom now is to call on the people to give thanks for material prosperity, but at least nine-tenths of the people had no cause to return thanks for material blessings; and the proclamation was therefore absurd on its face.

He then gave some statistics which showed that the pursuits in which the larger number of people were engaged were neither profitable nor materially prosperous. He showed that manufacturers made 19 per cent. profit; that money lenders and speculators made from 10 to 20 per cent., while the laborers and farmers, composing the great majority of the people, made little or no profit.

Another idea advanced was that it was neither in accordance with the Protestant or Catholic religion, because it was not an orthodox proceeding for any ruler to order the people to prayer. When he did, he called on sinners as well as good people. He did not think that any minister of any denomination would take such a course as to call on sinners to return thanks for anything; for the evidence of the Word was that "the prayers of the unrighteous availeth nothing." He said further, that the day was noted as one of a sacred character, yet it was a day on which the base ball players, the horse racers, and in fact everybody who had anything to be thankful for, spent riotously, while people who were not materially prosperous could not afford to observe the day.

He spoke to the effect that he believed the tendency of this "official" Thanksgiving was to have an evil effect on the morals of the people.

Senator Starbuck thought that the bill might be improper. He had heard of the idea that the prayers of the righteous availeth much, but he had never heard that the prayers of the wicked availed nothing, and he did not believe it was in the Bible. He thought a sinner ought to be allowed to return thanks if he had anything to be thankful for and wanted to do so, and he moved that the bill lay on the table.

Senator McCaskey agreed partially with Senator Lindsay, but thought that anything good was something to be thankful for. It was proper for people to assemble themselves together and return thanks, and they should do so.

Senator Parsons thought it would be a bad thing to stop a sinner from praying if he was caught at it. He believed that the "unthankful" conditions existing today were largely due to the failure of people to accompany their works with prayer.

Senator Abell, (Dem.), offered an amendment to make the bill read: "that political conditions are no worse than they are."

Senator Moody referred to the law concerning Thanksgiving, in which he said he did not want to be subject to the order of the governor when he desired to pray, for he believed that people ought to pray all the time. He had no objection, however, to complying with the proclamation of the present Governor, who used to be a good Third Party man, but was now a Democrat; and he really did not want the time honored custom of Thanksgiving interfered with.

"The time honored custom" was the very thing Senator Lindsay objected to. It had become a mere form in which there was no good.

Senator Black thought that if a man had never spoken before, and was ever going to speak, the time for him to speak was when such a bill as the one under discussion was introduced. He spoke vigorously against any interference with the present law.

Senator Ammons, a minister, thought that the bill would make the governor a kind of vicar-general in the matter of prescribing times for Thanksgiving, whereas the present law was one of general consent.

Senator Adams (Dem.) wanted to correct a statement made by Senator Moody concerning the present governor. Senator Moody had doubtless made the statement as a bit of pleasantry, but there were dupes who might believe it. The present governor had never been tainted with Populism or Radicalism. He had been elected to the high office of Governor by the Democracy of the State, and had met every demand of that office and every expectation of his friends.

The bill was then, on motion of Senator Adams, laid on the table.

S. B. 45, to amend chapter 292, laws of 1893, passed its second and third reading.

S. B. 52, to authorize Haywood county to levy a special tax, passed its second reading.

S. B. 70, an act defining lard and regulating the sale thereof, was taken from the calendar. Senator Moody stated that certain persons had requested a hearing on this bill, and in order that they might be heard, he would move that the bill be referred to the committee on judiciary. The bill was referred.

S. B. 75, to repeal chapter 102, laws of 1893, authorizing the justices of the peace and county commissioners of Madison county to elect a tax collector, passed its second and third readings.

S. B. 78, to amend the charter of the Piedmont bank passed its second and third readings.

S. B. 84, to amend chapter 198, laws 1889, was laid on the table.

S. B. 85, relating to immediate distribution of the acts of the present legislature to certain State and county officers. This bill provides for distribution of certain laws from the Secretary of State's office before the laws are regularly printed. It passed its second and third readings.

Senator Starbuck introduced the following resolution:

That a committee of nine, three on the part of the Senate and six on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed by the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be known as the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Municipal Government; that the Speaker of the House shall designate the chairman of the committee; that all bills, resolutions and petitions in reference to the matter of municipal government be referred to said committee; and it shall be the duty of said committee to prepare and report as early as possible to this General Assembly proper bill or bills providing for the repeal of the present system of county government, and for restoring to the people the right of electing county commissioners, or any officers who may hereafter be substituted for county commissioners, and justices of the peace and other local officers.

The resolution was referred to the committee on counties, cities and towns.

Senator Abell introduced a resolution requesting the door-keepers of the Senate and House to furnish a list of their employes and the per diem paid each. The resolution was amended to include the keeper of the Capitol and the Auditor of State, and was adopted.

The Senate then at 12 o'clock adjourned in honor of General Robert E. Lee.

CORRECTION.

Senate bill 100, introduced by Senator Wall, was to repeal chapter 473, Laws of 1893, instead of as heretofore reported.

(Continued on 2nd page.)

CONSOLATION.

Raggs—I say, Cully, we may be disgraced, but anybody can see we're well connected, eh?—Harper's Weekly.

A VERY WAISTFUL GIRL.

—Life.

HUNTING PRESERVES.

—Truth.

THE DUDE'S ENVY.

"Heavens! What a collah I could weah if I had such a neck!"—Fliegende Blatter.

Subscribe for the weekly CAUCASIAN, $1.00 a year.

# MEMORIALS TO VANCE.

## Eloquent Tributes From Distinguished Associates--Remembrances of a Noble Life.

## "THE BEST LOVED CITIZEN"

**"North Carolina Ever Had"—"Knew no Personal Hatred"—"The Greatest War Minister of Modern Times"—"Commanded the Love of His State and Its People From Highest to Lowest."**

Special to the Daily Caucasian.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The tributes to the lamented Vance, in the Senate today, were profoundly affecting and pathetic. Many North Carolinians were present, and many tearful eyes testified to their devotion and love for the beloved and honored Carolinian.

His life and character were feelingly and eloquently portrayed by Senator Ransom, who read indifferently from manuscript. "Every hour of his life and heart, "he said" was in North Carolina. In all that makes the statesman he was the peer of any man the State has ever produced, and none of her sons, living or dead, ever had so strong a hold on the popular heart as he.

Senator Sherman said: "Vance was a man of marked ability." At twenty-eight, when he first entered Congress, he remembered him as an ardent Henry Clay whig and later as a zealous Union man. "He carried joy and cheerfulness wherever he went, and left no enemies in the Senate."

Senator Bate said that he was as much the embodiment of Democracy as any man America has had in a quarter of a century. "His biography, properly written, will yield the sweetest aroma in the urn of North Carolina."

"His ready sympathy and catholicity of spirit", said the eloquent Senator Gray, of Delaware, "endeared him to us, and his robust manhood, high intellectual gifts and great courage force our admiration."

The most feeling tribute delivered was that by the eloquent Kentuckian, Blackburn. He alluded to Stanton's tribute to Vance. "General Schofield," he said, "had been ordered to arrest Governor Vance and bring him and his personal staff and official papers to Washington. After an inspection of the papers, Secretary Stanton said in view of what Vance had done for the amelioration of Union prisoners as well as the Confederates, "on his record Vance stands acquitted; let him go where he will. "May we not say," added the eloquent Kentuckian, "that when Senator Vance stood before a greater judge than Secretary Stanton, the judge said to him "on your record of life, you are pardoned, and may roam at liberty in the fields of paradise."

With evident emotion Senator Jarvis said the honored and illustrious Vance was more like a brother than a friend to him: that in thirty years counsel with him on public questions he had never, one moment, considered his own interest: that he was a Democrat in that he believed the people were sovereign. Alluding to Vance's record as a Union man he said: "God had intended this great country to remain inseparable for he had created no great rivers or mountain ranges running east and west to divide the South from the North. Among our mountain peaks Mount Mitchell towers above them all. Vance was the Mount Mitchell of all North Carolina's sons."

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate paid eloquent and heartfelt tribute today to the memory of the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina, who for many years was one of the most conspicuous men in the South. His services as the great war Governor of the South, as a prisoner of war, as a force in the tariff work of Congress and a master of a unique humor which made his name of "Zeb" Vance known throughout the South, were portrayed by Senators Ransom, Morrill, Blackburn, Sherman, Gray and others, who had been closely associated with him for years.

Mr. Ransom, the Senatorial colleague of Mr. Vance, from North Carolina, eloquently reviewed the strong, stirring events of his friend's life as a citizen, governor, representative in Congress and United States Senator. He had always been opposed to the secession of the Southern states, and did everything possible to avert it; and was one of the very last Southern men to declare his love and devotion to the Union. But when he found the war inevitable, he left Congress and went to the front at the head of a command which has the distinction of having the greatest loss in killed and wounded of any command at Gettysburg. Mr. Ransom said that the late Senator was the best loved citizen North Carolina had ever had.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, now past 80 years of age, added his tribute to the dead Senator's memory. They had served together in the House in the years leading up to the war, and although widely apart on the impending conflict, there had been a broad sympathy between them which was not interrupted with the shock of war. Mr. Morrill said that during his long public life he had never known a man who commanded the love of his State and his people, from the highest to the lowest, as Senator Vance.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, related the circumstances of their association in the House of Representatives prior to the war.

Governor Vance entered Congress in '58 as a member of the American party, which stood between the two leading parties of the day. The Ohio Senator said he did not question the patriotism of those men of the South who went with their people and cast their fortunes with the Southern cause.

Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, said that amid the intense feeling of the war, Senator Vance had maintained a conversativism, which knew no personal hatred and shared none of the radicalism of that day. Mr. Bate illustrated the keen humor of the Senator by citing his remark after losing one of his eyes as a result of attention to the tariff work. "I will now be able," said Vance, "to do my duty with an eye single to my constitutents."

Mr. Gray, of Delaware, said that during the tariff debate of 1890, when Senator Vance was on the finance committee of the Senate, he had mastered the bill then presented, and bore almost alone the great burden of shaping that bill according to the views of his associates.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, related a circumstance recently made known to him by General Schofield, commander of the army. The latter was assigned to North Carolina at the close of the war. Word came from Washington to arrest Governor Vance and bring him to the national capital. The arrest was made, but instead of sending him to the capital under guard, he was trusted to proceed alone and present his private papers at Washington. Arriving there, he made such an impression on Secretary of War Stanton, that he was at once acquitted of the suspicions against him. Senator Blackburn took occasion to speak of Stanton as the greatest war minister of modern times.

Senators George of Mississippi, Call of Florida, Chandler of New Hampshire, Dubois of Idaho, Jarvis of North Carolina, Hawley of Connecticut and Daniels of Virginia, also eulogized the services of their late associates, after which the Senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

**Report of Commissioner R. R. Lacy.**

For the Caucasian.

Upon our table is the eighth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of North Carolina.

There have been three commissioners of labor statistics since the board was first organized in this State. Mr. Lacy, the present head of the department, took charge two years ago. Himself an intelligent, skilled mechanic, a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, he has given the State, in our judgment, the best report of the condition of labor in our borders that we have ever had.

As Mr. Lacy very properly says in his introduction, there has never been a time in the history of our country when the labor question and how to deal with it has been of such vital importance.

The commissioner, in summing up his introduction, further says: "A great many want very stringent laws passed against dogs, others against saloons, others want interest reduced to 6 per cent., and a great many suggest other changes, but the largest number of both farmers and mechanics want a compulsory educational law."

Mr. Lacy suggests that there is a grand and noble work for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but says: "If the State cannot afford more means for its support, that he recommends that the bureau be abolished."

It seems to us that the Bureau of Labor Statistics, even in the excellent report before us, is of real service to the State and has done great good in presenting facts for a basis for future humane legislation. Even if it cannot fill its "full measure of usefulness," it can do much good, and a half a loaf is better than no bread.

This eighth annual report gives us valuable tables of the cotton and woolen mills, tobacco and other factories, letters of agents of the bureau, views of factory men, agricultural statistics, views of farmers, reports of mechanics, views of mechanics, the fishery industry of North Carolina, railroads in our State, organized labor, public schools, building and loan associations, newspapers, etc.

We wish we had space to give many extracts of valuable information that we find in the report, but we have not. One feature we feel deserves special mention. Mr. Walter L. Womble, and Mr. W. E. Faison, two of the agents of the bureau, traveled over much of the State, visiting factories and workshops. The revelation made by these gentlemen with regard to children who are forced to enter the race for a living who are not over seven and eight years of age, and are compelled to labor in many instances twelve hours per day, demands attention.

Again these gentlemen report a number of instances where the employees are paid off in card board checks, to be taken up in trade at the mill or factory store. At one place Mr. Womble says he was informed by one of the employees that not one cent of money had been paid the hands in the past two years. Read the following from page 68 of the report:

"Checks, where are they tradable?"

"Only at the company's store, and at the place we have to pay from 20 to 30 per cent. more for goods than the same would cost us elsewhere for cash."

"And you have received no money for two years?"

"Not one cent."

"That being the case, how do you settle with the tax-collector?"

"He accepts checks and takes in payment goods from store."

"And your pastor, how is he paid for his services?"

"We have none."

"And your schools, how are they run?"

"We have none."

"Are there no free schools within reach?"

"No."

"About what per cent. of adults read and write?"

"Not over ten per cent."

"And the children?"

"None."

These things, if true, and we have no reason for doubting them, present a picture that reflects upon our civilization, to say nothing of our humanity, and demand legislation that the children, at least, shall be protected.

We are pleased to notice that the owners, in many instances, and the foreman of the mills oppose the working of children under 14 or 15 years of age, and urge that free schools should be provided at these factories. The conclusion is, however, that nothing short of a law regulating these things can accomplish anything.

We are forced to the conclusion suggested in one of the letters on pages 77 and 78, signed by Mr. Robert W. Griffith, of Charlotte, that there should be an inspection law, and a State inspector should visit every mill in this State at least once in every six months.

We recommend the report of Commissioner Lacy to the careful study of the members of the present General Assembly. He has done his work well. Not to make some effort to cure the glaring evils that he uncovers will be criminal.

B.

**En Route for "dome."**

Asheville, N. C., Jan—Vice-President Stevenson and family left here at 4 o'clock this afternoon for their home in Bloomington, Ills., with the remains of Miss Mary Stevenson, the Vice President's oldest daughter, who died yesterday. Among the messages of condolence received by the bereaved family this morning was one from President and Mrs. Cleveland.


JUDGE WALTER CLARK

USES AND ENDORSES THE

Electropoise

TRADE MARK.

"Cures when all else fails."

North Carolina Supreme Court.

WALTER CLARK, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894.

We have found the Electropoise very valuable—especially for children. I got one last May, and I am sure I have saved three times its cost already in doctors' and drug store bills. From my experience with it, and observation, I can safely recommend it.

Yours truly, WALTER CLARK.

Investigation Invited.

BOOK FREE.

Electrolibration Co.,

845 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 81


FOREWARNED—FOREARMED.

Male Voice from Above (sweetly)—Has that young man gone yet, Tilly?

Tilly (hesitatingly)—Why—er—no-Pepper!

Male Voice from Above (more sweetly)—Will you please bring me up that pair of boots you see by the door?

The Young Man (tremulously)—Ah—er—Miss Tilly! While you are up I guess I'd better be going.—Puck.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR, PERHAPS.

Wood B. Byer—Is this the horse you advertised?

Liver E. Stables—Sure.

Wood B. Byer—There must have been some mistake made in the printing of the advertisement. It said the horse was five years old and worth a hundred dollars. Didn't you mean a hundred years old and worth five dollars?—Judge.

A BINDER FOR LIFE.

—Life


What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

DR. DIX'S Celebrated Female Powders never fail. $1000 Ladies desire them safe and sure (after failing with Tansy and Pennyroyal Pills), particulars 4 cents. Dr. S. T. DIX, Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

A WONDERFUL OFFER.

Our grand catalogue, over 350 illustrations, agent's latest goods and novelties; 1 writing pen, fountain attachment, 1 elegant gentleman's watch chain and charm, guaranteed 20 years. Your name in agent's directory 1 year, all sent for 10 cents. Postage 2 cents. EMPIRE NOVELTY CO., 157 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. [Jan. 3-4t.]

ALL DRUG STORES. TANSY PILLS! SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S GAFF GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

AGENTS LADIES OR GENTS $75 A WEEK. At home, using or selling Gray Plater, or coloring goods for us to plate. We do all kinds of plating at our works, manufacture the materials and outfits, and teach the art. We sell the only complete outfit, including lathe, wheels, tools and materials for polishing, preparing, plating and finishing everything. Circulars and prices free. Gray & Co., Plating Works, Dept 4, Columbus, Ohio.

Will $1200 Meet Your Wants? If so, you can make $1200 to $2000 this year working for us. Ladies can do as well as gentlemen. Dept Rave S. I. Bell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 18-13t.

STEEL RANGES.

These Ranges are the most complete, convenient and durable apparatus that has ever been invented. It is manufactured out of malleable iron and cold rolled wrought steel, consequently it will stand heat and hard usage without the slightest danger of breakage. For baking they cannot be excelled, as the oven is air tight and the fires circulated all around it, heating all sides equally; it also has a governor whereby the heat can be regulated so as to bake quick or slow.

Below are a few of the many testimonials of some of the best citizens of South Carolina, Florida and this State.

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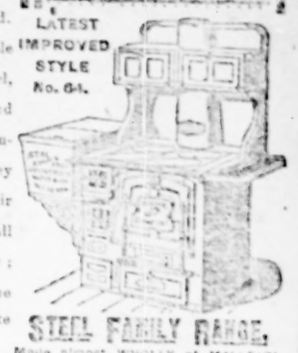
LATEST IMPROVED STYLE No. 64.



STEEL FAMILY RANGE.

Made almost WHOLLY of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL.

OVER 230,000 NOW IN USE.

TESTIMONIALS.

Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 8, '94.

We, the undersigned citizens, most cheerfully recommend our Home Comfort Steel Range, which are undoubtedly the most durable stoves that have ever been sold here. They are models of neatness and conveniences, use very little fuel, draw splendidly, heat quickly, but throw out very little heat in the room; supply an abundance of hot water, and are the quickest and most perfect bakers we ever saw.

WAYNE COUNTY.

H. J. Vail, Jas. Pike,
Michael T. Pike, Richard Becton,
Lorenza Menshaw, Jno. J. Ivey,
L. H. Price, Jr., L. A. Mayo,
J. L. Newsom, Silas Pike,
J. R. Hooks, J. W. Rose,
E. H. Hinds, Edmond Mitchel,
W. H. Neal, Giles Kornegay,
H. G. Williamson, D M McIntyre,
Dr. M. McI Tatum, C. F. R Kornegay

LENOIR COUNTY.

B. T. Sutton, Jesse Kennedy,
Jesse Wood, Geo. F. Parrott,
J. D. Quinn, Anthony Davis.

GREEN COUNTY.

J. W. Blount, O. F. Worrell,
J. R. Moore, A. L. Darden.

Pendleton, S. C., December 1, '93.

We, the undersigned citizens of Marlboro county, each bought one of the Wrought Iron Ranges sold here ten years ago, and have just replaced them with a New Home Comfort Steel Range, which for their construction and the material used, we feel confident will last three times as long as the old ones, and besides they have many more conveniences:

Thos. Adams, W. B. Odom, Peter T. Smith, George Pollard, S. R. Barrington, Mrs. Lucy Goodwin, A. B. Covington, J. H. Smith, Harris Odom, Eli Chavis, King Odom, Eliab Ch. ris.

We are using a Home Comfort Steel Range and find it to be all that is claimed for it by its salesmen. It bakes perfectly, require less wood, and does everything in a more satisfactory manner than any range or stove we have ever seen. We think it well worth the price paid for it.

A. P. BASKIN,
State Sec'y Florida Alliance.
G. B. COLLINS,
State Lecturer Florida Alliance.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P. P. P.

Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: Dear Sirs—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.

Respectfully yours,
J. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered several years with an itching, slightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy to get relief. P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.

(signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

St. Is Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: Dear Sirs—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer of thirty years' standing, and found great relief. It purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the rest of the disease and gives promise of healing of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,

CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P., Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was afflicted with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cordially say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers. (Of the above disease.)

MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.

PROPRIETORS,

Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET.

—Chicago Mail.

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THE COLUMBIA PATENT VENTILATED CABINET OR BEDROOM COMMODE

Is absolutely odorless, and can be set up in any room having a chimney or stove pipe, by anyone. Needs no expensive plumbing. Costs nothing to keep in order. Affords at the convenience of the most elaborate water closet, without deadly sewer gas. Absolutely necessary where there are no sewers. The effect on health is so great, and its expense so little that every family should have one. Made of OAK, well finished, with galvanized receptacle—not corrodes—and all necessary fittings, complete. Price, $12.00. Freight paid to any railway station in U. S. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. We refer to this paper. Not a toilet, but a necessity; a "friend of doctor's bills." Descriptive pamphlet & 51 testimonials free. Endorsed by doctors. Mention this paper.

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